

[7S 3.4]



HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

1976

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CINCPAC INST. 5000.5D

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PREFACE

(U) CINCPACINST 5000.5D (0425), 13 Nov 74, requires the Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan to publish an annual report which will provide a compact historical record of the operations of HQ USFJ, a CINCPAC subordinate unified command.

(U) This history reviews those significant actions and events which took place within U.S. Forces Japan during calendar year 1976. It addresses the operations, problems, accomplishments and status of the command. The areas are reviewed by subject, not necessarily in order of importance or magnitude. Planning, operations, logistics and administrative activities of the headquarters are emphasized. Particular attention is paid to coordination functions - the essential task of COMUSJAPAN.

(U) This history does not duplicate the histories of the Services in Japan; however, relations between HQ USFJ and other headquarters are covered when considered of interest.

(U) This history was written by staff officers of the cognizant divisions under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of The Joint Staff (Maj J. A. Savittiere, USA) who maintained overall responsibility for its preparation and publication.

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UNITED STATES FORCES, JAPAN

COMMAND HISTORY

1976

Prepared by the Office of the
Secretary Joint Staff

Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan

APO San Francisco 96328

Yokota Air Base

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Chapter 1

STATUS OF THE COMMAND

SECTION I -- US FORCES JAPAN

Commander, US Forces Japan (U)

(U) The Commander, US Forces, Japan (COMUSJAPAN) plans, directs and supervises the execution of missions and responsibilities assigned to him by the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC). He establishes and implements policies to accomplish the mission of the United States Forces in Japan.

(U) As CINCPAC's resident representative, COMUSJAPAN supports the Security Treaty and administers the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the United States and Japan. He is responsible for coordinating various matters of interest with the service commanders in Japan; these include matters affecting US-Japan relationships among and between Department of Defense agencies; Department of Defense agencies and the US Ambassador; and Department of Defense agencies and the Government of Japan.

(U) Lieutenant General Walter T. Galligan, USAF, continued to serve as Commander, USFJ throughout 1976.

Service Commanders (U)

5AF: COMUSJAPAN, Lt Gen Walter T. Galligan, USAF, simultaneously served as Commander, 5AF throughout 1976.

USARJ: LTG John R. Guthrie, USA, continued to serve as Commander, US Army Japan throughout 1976.

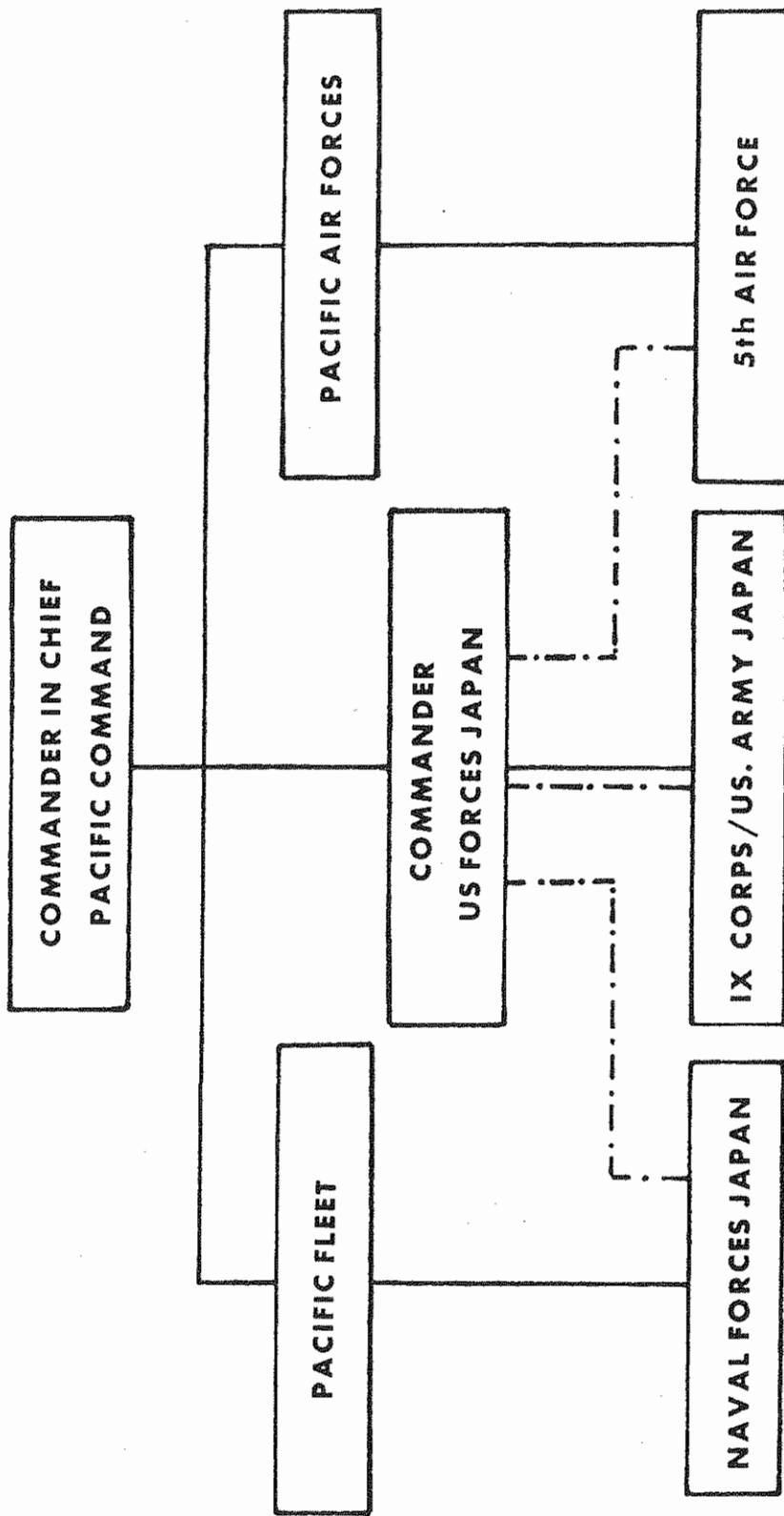
NAVFORJ: RADM Thomas B. Russell, Jr., USN, replaced RADM Paul H. Speer, USN on 1 April 1976, as Commander, US Naval Forces Japan.

Command Relationships (U)

(U) The following chart depicts COMUSJAPAN's command relationships:

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ORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND



—— OP COMMAND / OP CONTROL - - - - - PLANNING & COORDINATION

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Personnel Strength (U)

(U) Calendar year 1976 witnessed a military personnel strength reduction of approximately eight percent for USFJ. A comparison by service follows:

	<u>31 Dec 75</u>	<u>31 Dec 76</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	3284	2544	-740
Navy	2398	2357	-41
USMC	19758	17277	-2481
Air Force	8540	8571	+31
Sub Total	<u>33980</u>	<u>30749</u>	<u>-3231</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	1384	1292	-92
Navy	4183	4018	-165
USMC	4709	4347	-362
Air Force	6041	5724	-317
Sub Total	<u>16317</u>	<u>15381</u>	<u>-936</u>
TOTAL	50297	46130	-4167

(U) DOD civilian personnel, dependents and local national employee strength figures for 31 Dec 76 are depicted below. Within the listed categories these figures reflect personnel decreases of approximately twelve percent, fifteen percent and twelve percent, respectively, from the 31 Dec 75 strength levels.

	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Dependents</u>	<u>LN</u>
<u>Okinawa</u>			
Army	749	4258	3964
Navy	137	1387	1915
USMC	--	1713	--
Air Force	741	11044	2751
Sub Total	<u>1627</u>	<u>18402</u>	<u>8630</u>
<u>Mainland</u>			
Army	581	2830	3484
Navy	385	7320	7686
Marine	--	882	--
Air Force	760	8297	3749
Sub Total	<u>1726</u>	<u>19329</u>	<u>14919</u>
TOTAL	3353	37731	23549

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SECTION II -- HEADQUARTERS US FORCES, JAPAN

Headquarters Strength

31 December 1976

		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
ARMY	Officer	14	14
	Enlisted	04	04
Sub Total		<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
NAVY	Officer	07	07
	Enlisted	03	04
Sub Total		<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
AIR FORCE	Officer	13	13
	Enlisted	08	08
Sub Total		<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
USMC	Officer	06	06
	Enlisted	01	01
Sub Total		<u>07</u>	<u>07</u>
CIVILIANS	(US)	28	26
	(MLC)	08	08
Sub Total		<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>
TOTAL		92	91

Key Personnel Changes (HQ USFJ) (U)

Secretary of the Joint Staff, J02

Colonel Louis H. Buehl, USMC replaced Colonel Daryle K. Baxter, USA, on 20 Jul 76.

Director of Information, J71 (From HQ 5AF)

Colonel Gerald J. Collins, USAF, replaced Colonel William M. Taylor, USAF, on 1 Jul 76.

Comptroller Advisor, J76 (From 457ABW)

Colonel Anthony J. Nowakoski, USAF, replaced Colonel Harry E. Brandes, USAF, on 1 Nov 76.

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Provost Marshall Advisor, J77 (From HQ 5AF)

Colonel Donald E. Reeves, USAF, replaced Colonel Stephen T. Frazier, USAF, on 26 Jun 76.

Weather Advisor, J79 (From Det 17, 30th Weather Squadron)

Major Lyman L. Kaiser, USAF, replaced Colonel Salvatore R. Lemole, USAF, on 1 Sep 76.

(U) With the relocation of the 20th Weather Squadron to Korea effective 1 Sep 76, the Commander, Det 17, 30th Weather Squadron replaced the Commander, 20th Weather Squadron as Weather Advisor, J79.

HQ USFJ Joint Manpower Program (U)

(U) The Joint Manpower Program for FY 77, submitted in October 1975, was approved by JCS in January 1976.¹ Personnel authorizations reflected an increase of one military and two civilians for a total Headquarters strength of 56 military, 28 US civilians, and eight local national employees.

(U) During calendar year 1976, two out-of-cycle changes to the manpower program were submitted to CINCPAC. The first² asked for an increase of seven personnel to support the Japan element of the PACOM Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) being established at HQ USFJ. At year end this request was pending at CINCPAC. The second change, a request for a secretary-steno for the Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications and Electronics (J-6), was disapproved by CINCPAC on 15 Dec 76.³

(U) The FY 78 Joint Manpower program was submitted to JCS and CINCPAC on 19 Nov 1976.⁴ Primary changes in the Joint Table of Distribution requested a secretary-steno in J-6; a change of service from Army to Navy for an intelligence officer in J-2; and a change of service for the Chief, Okinawa Area Field Office from USMC to Army. Under the Joint Mobilization Augmentation section an increase of 160 spaces was requested. This action was the result of USFJ's staff review of augmentation requirements including a Japan Crisis Action Center and a Joint Coordination Center. At year end the document was awaiting CINCPAC review and JCS approval.

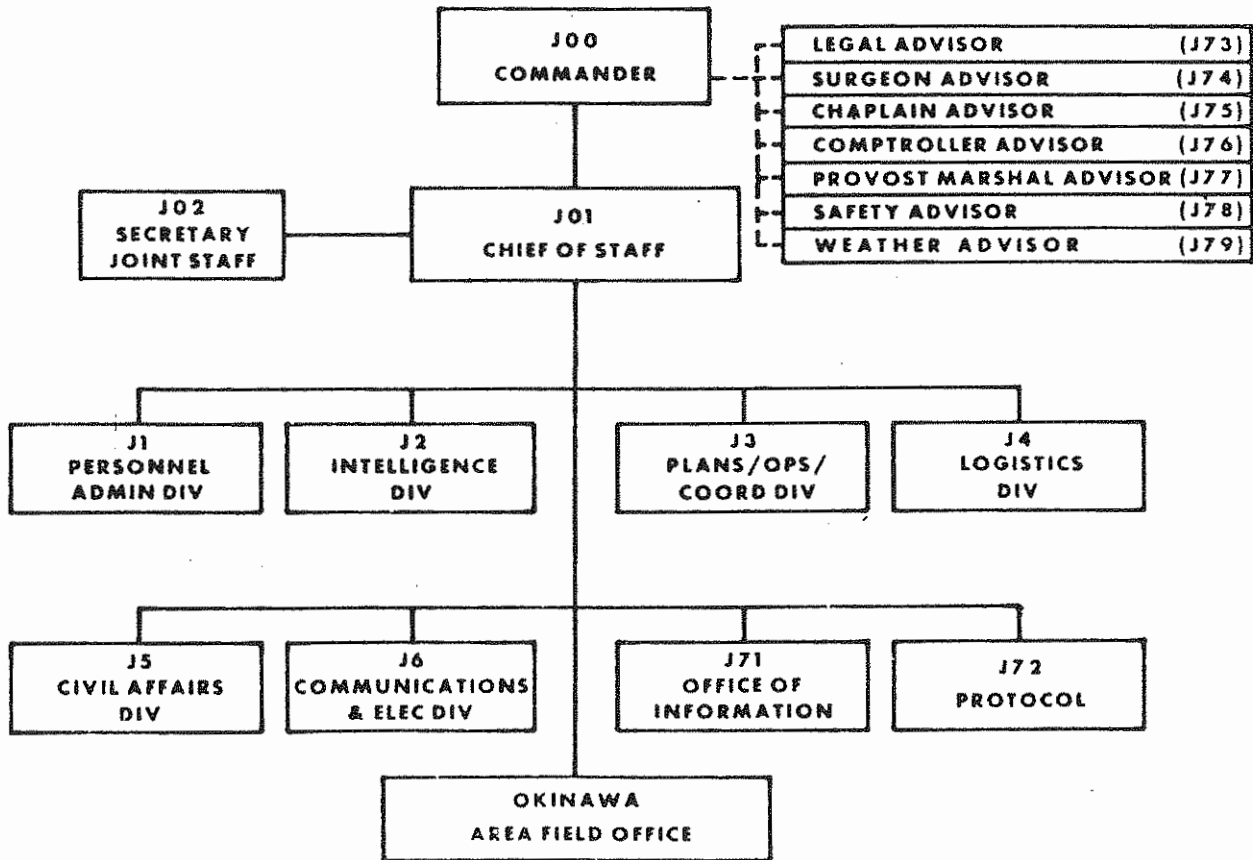
HQ USFJ Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) Budget (U)

(U) The fiscal year 1976 budget of \$1,078,100 was found to be slightly in excess of requirements, principally due to civilian positions which were unfilled during most of FY 76. Ninety-eight thousand dollars was returned to CINCPAC.⁵ Budget requests for fiscal years 77 and 78, amounting to \$260,000 and \$1,099,400 respectively, were forwarded to CINCPAC in April 1976.⁶ The increase between FY 76 and FY 77 budgets is attributed primarily to the authorization of two additional US civilian positions as well as US civilian and local national pay raises.

HQ USFJ Organizations and Functions (U)

(U) The mission and functions of HQ USFJ remained unchanged during calendar year 1976. HQ USFJ organizational chart follows:

HQ USFJ ORGANIZATION CHART



SECTION III - PERSONNEL ACTIONS & ADMINISTRATION

Cost of Living Allowance/Housing Allowance (U)

(U) Cost of living allowances and housing allowances were not changed in Japan during 1976.

(U) The Per Diem, Travel, and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) recommended in February 1976 that survey data be reported annually in January vice September.⁷ USFJ queried the reporting areas and subsequently suggested late January surveys due to Japanese holidays early in the month.⁸ The Per Diem Committee in turn established February as the annual survey month with February 1977 as the next reporting period.⁹ To prepare for the survey, USFJ hosted a conference on 15 December 1976 with service command and base project officers in attendance.¹⁰ Guidelines were established and 15 February 1977 was selected as the target date for transmission of survey results to the committee.¹¹

Overseas Combined Federal Campaign (OCFC) (U)

(U) The final audited results of the calendar year 1975 OCFC were reported to CINCPAC in Apr 76. Tabulations reflect 42,657 people contributing \$590,007.07 - a 13 percent gain in donations over the previous year.¹²

(U) The 1976 campaign was preceded by a meeting of service command and local base project officers on 26 Jul with CINCPAC and USFJ representatives in attendance.¹³ A six-week campaign period was established for 1 Sep through 12 Oct 76. The initial unaudited tabulation reflected 41,663 personnel contributing \$692,387.94 to the OCFC. This figure represents a 17.3 percent gain in total donations from a slightly smaller number of contributors when compared to 1975's campaign results.¹⁴ A final audit is anticipated in early 1977.

United Credit Union (UCU) (U)

(U) From 1959 until 31 December 1976, the United Credit Union provided credit union services for all military personnel in Mainland Japan. During 1975 several attempts were made to obtain federal share insurance for member accounts in order to qualify for designation as an independent, DOD regulated credit union. Towards the end of 1975 a final request for such insurance was made to the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).¹⁵ In Jan 1976, the Administrator, NCUA, reiterated his position that insurance for UCU member accounts would not be

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approved and in April, Deputy Secretary of Defense Clements addressed a memorandum to CINCPAC stating the "United Credit Union will be required to either voluntarily merge with a federally-chartered, insured credit union or cease operations on DOD installations by 31 Dec 76."¹⁶

(U) Working from a list of 14 federally-chartered credit unions interested in merging with UCU,¹⁷ the San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union (SDNFCU) was selected by the UCU Board of Directors as the candidate. The membership approved and on 1 September UCU requested the Administrator, NCUA approve a merger. Contingent on that approval and in coordination with SDNFCU, the UCU Board of Directors set a merger date of 31 Dec 76.

(U) By letter of 13 Dec, the merger was approved by NCUA. On 31 Dec 76, the nearly 23,000 UCU members in Japan automatically became members of SDNFCU. United Credit Union had provided service for as many as 40,000 members at the zenith of its operations. The assets of the organization reached \$29-million and dividends of over \$9-million were paid during its 18 years in Japan.

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

Motor Vehicle Tonnage Tax (U)

(U) The Tonnage Tax was first levied on US Forces private vehicles as a result of a 1971 Joint Committee agreement which stipulated US Forces personnel would "pay and the Government of Japan will accept from the SOFA personnel in respect of the use of roads by private vehicles"¹⁸ a Tonnage Tax. The language of the agreement was quite deliberate to avoid the connotation of a tax on vehicles which are personal property and exempt from Japanese taxes by Article XIII of the SOFA except under the following stipulation, "There is no obligation under this Article to grant exemption from taxes payable in respect of the use of roads by private vehicles." The 1971 agreement accepted the Tonnage Tax as a tax in respect to the use of roads but agreed the rate for US Forces personnel would be 25% of that of the Japanese. This figure was accepted by the US since Japanese law stipulates that 25% of the total Tonnage Tax revenue is transferred to the municipalities for road construction and improvement.

(U) Although the matter of the 1976 Tonnage Tax increase was not officially referred to the Finance Subcommittee, the Subcommittee did, in the

course of its deliberations concerning the Road-Use Tax (see next subject) discuss the Tonnage Tax question. These discussions informally confirmed that the Japanese law still requires 25% of the total tonnage revenue to be transferred to municipalities. Therefore, the basic agreement of 1971 is still valid and the proposed rate increase was not subject to negotiation.

(U) At the 345th Joint Committee meeting on 15 July 1976, the Japanese representative rejected the US proposal of 6 May 1976 for referral to the Finance Subcommittee while confirming for the record that 25% of collected tax revenue is still allocated and disbursed for the development and improvement of road systems.¹⁹ The Tonnage Tax is paid biennially according to the weight of the vehicle.

Road Use Tax (U)

(U) The Road-Use Tax came into being in 1952 as a tax in respect to use of the roads and was agreed to by the US for US POVs. In 1954 the amount of the tax was raised and although no specific formula was agreed upon, US personnel paid about 25% of the amount paid by Japanese citizens. From 1954 until 1975 the Road-Use Tax remained constant. In 1975, after several years of discussion, the US agreed to a Road-Use Tax increase as quid pro quo for a Japanese agreement not to tax on-base privately financed houses (so-called lot houses or trailer-type houses).²⁰

(U) Differences in interpretation of the words of the original agreement have surfaced each time the subject is discussed. During the 1976 meetings of the Finance Subcommittee, these basic differences were again apparent. No understanding was reached on a mutually acceptable interpretation of the original agreement. However, in view of the fact that the GOJ proposal for a 30% increase in the amount of tax to be paid by US personnel paralleled an increase in this tax for Japanese citizens (which went into effect on 1 April 1976) and did not change the proportional rate charged US personnel (i.e., approximately 25% of the amount paid by the Japanese), the US side agreed to the proposed increase effective 1 Apr 77. At the informal request of the Japanese side, announcement of the agreement and submission to the Joint Committee for final approval was delayed until early 1977.²¹

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Human Relations (U)

(U) In August 1975, CINCPAC cancelled their Instruction 5350.2 which established Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EO&T) Coordinating Committees.²² COMUSJAPAN representatives subsequently visited each Service headquarters and discussed the Human Relation programs with their proponents. It was determined the cross-feed of information which was the cornerstone of the CINCPAC and USFJ program was being provided through other joint initiatives such as social action symposiums, and legal and provost marshal conferences. Therefore, on 17 January 1976, US Forces Japan Policy Letter 30-12, which had established (in 1974) a joint Human Relations Advisory Council in Japan, was rescinded.²³

Drug/Alcohol Abuse (U)

(U) In March 1976, Mr. James Holcomb, Director, Identification, Program Evaluation and Research, OASD (H&E) visited Japan. USFJ coordinated the two day visit during which the service Alcohol and Drug Program managers briefed on their programs. The service commanders in Japan have pursued their Drug/Alcohol Abuse Programs as directed by their respective service channels. Interface and coordination among the services in Japan is effected through legal, provost marshal, and education channels. In addition, USFJ participates as an advisor at the monthly meetings of the U.S. Embassy Narcotics Committee.

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Boy Scouts (U)

(U) Three meetings of the Executive Committee, Far East Council (FEC), BSA, were held in 1976. In February the annual meeting was hosted by the Korea District in Seoul. At that time the FY 77 (1 Oct 76 - 30 Sep 77) budget for FEC was approved for \$128,670. Due to the fiscal year change for all federal organizations, a FY 7T budget of \$32,168 was also approved. Anticipated sources of income to support these budgets were service command nonappropriated funds (NAF) - 49%, a sustaining membership enrollment (SME) - 39%, and Overseas Combined Federal Campaign Funds - 12%. In May the Executive Committee met at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. Funding of the 1977 and 7T budgets was discussed and reorganization of the Council Executive Board was approved. This reorganization brought the council in line with National BSA organization by establishing Vice Presidents for Cubbing, Scouting, and Exploring. Increased emphasis and communication in these direct service areas is designed to strengthen the individual programs in each country of this far-reaching council. The September meeting of the Executive Committee was at Kadena AB, Okinawa, providing an opportunity for FEC Vice Presidents to meet with their counterparts on the Okinawa District Committee.

(U) The FEC SME drive was completed early in 1976. \$54,000 was contributed which exceeded the council goal. As a result, the FEC was cited as the leading council in the Western Region. 26

(U) In July and August, summer camps were held in all six countries of the council. More than 1,000 scouts and scouters attended. The summer camps were organized by the scout professionals but manned and run by volunteer scouters from throughout the council.

(U) In October General John W. Vessey, Jr., USA, assumed the duties as Area Vice President for Korea, relieving General R. G. Stillwell, USA. In the Philippines, Maj Gen F. L. Poston, USAF, relieved Maj Gen L. J. Manor, USAF, as Area Vice President. 27

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(U) Nonappropriated fund support for scouting continues to be an area of concern. Establishment of a Long Range Planning Commission to develop alternate means for funding scouting programs is being considered.

(U) At year end, the FEC had an enrollment of 4,802 Boy Scouts and 2,250 adult leaders, organized into 54 packs, 72 troops, and 26 posts. Boy Scout enrollment has been decreasing during the past several years due mainly to military drawdowns in Taiwan and Thailand. The adult volunteer leadership has remained fairly constant, donated fund support has increased and the vitality of the organization is continuing.

Girl Scouts (U)

(U) The Girl Scout organization in Japan consisted of two districts: USA Girl Scouts-Mainland Japan (USAGS-MJ) and USA Girl Scouts-Okinawa (USAGS-O). Each district has been staffed by unpaid volunteers from the military community elected for a one-year term. 28

(U) During 1976, USFJ published a policy letter which provided for the operations and support of Girl Scouts of the United States of America in Japan. 29 This policy letter included a joint agreement of the service commanders which recognizes the conditions for operation of and support to USAGS-MJ. Also included was a Memorandum of Understanding between USAGS and COMUSJAPAN which established the relationship and responsibilities of USAGS and COMUSJAPAN in carrying out the Girl Scout program in Mainland Japan. The policy letter invited the Okinawa Area Coordinator (also the Chairman, USAGS-O Advisory Committee) to formulate similar documents for the Girl Scout program in Okinawa. At year's end these two documents pertaining to the Okinawa District Girl Scout program were being completed - (1) a memorandum of understanding between USAGS and USAGS-O Advisory Committee which established the relationship and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee and USAGS in carrying out the Girl Scout programs in Okinawa, and (2) a joint agreement of the members of the USAGS-O Advisory Committee - The Okinawa Area Coordinator; Commander, USAGO; Commander, 313AD/18TFW; and Commander, Fleet Activities, Okinawa - which recognized the conditions of operation and support of the USAGS-Okinawa District.

(U) In the Mainland Japan District, semi-annual Board of Directors meetings were held in April and August 1976. USFJ provided a liaison officer to each meeting to offer interpretation and guidance on policy and regulations affecting the interface between USFJ and USAGS and to provide other administrative support as needed. At the April meeting, the significant topic was the travel of Girl Scouts to various places to participate in the USAGS Wider Opportunities Program. Wider Opportunities, as the name implies, allows the scouts an opportunity to expand their cultural horizons, by bringing together girls from several countries/cultures. The key point of the August meeting was the appointment of a nominating committee to develop a slate of candidates for District offices in 1977.

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FOOTNOTES

1. JCS 191608Z Jan 76.
2. USFJ ltr of 31 Aug 76, Subj: Out-of-Cycle Change to COMUSJAPAN JMP, 1 Oct 76 (FY 77).
3. USFJ ltr of 3 Nov 76, Subj: Out-of-Cycle Change to COMUSJAPAN JMP, CINCPAC 13 Ser 2706 of 15 Dec 76, Subj: Out-of-Cycle Change to COMUSJAPAN JMP, 1 Oct 76 (FY 77).
4. USFJ/J1 ltr of 19 Nov 76, Subj: FY 78 HQ US Forces, Japan Joint Manpower Program.
5. COMUSJ 110647Z Jun 76.
6. USFJ ltr, 9 Apr 76 to CINCPAC, Subj: Budget Submission.
7. PDTATAC 132049Z Feb 76; HQ USFJ History, p.8.
8. COMUSJ 050459Z Mar 76.
9. PDTATAC 081920Z Mar 76.
10. COMUSJ 220124Z Nov 76.
11. COMUSJ 210557Z Dec 76.
12. COMUSJ ltr to CINCPAC, 1 Apr 76, Subj: FY 76-OCFC; HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 3.
13. COMUSJ 290725Z Jun 76.
14. COMUSJ 090535Z Dec 76.
15. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 8-9.
16. Dep Sec of Def ltr 6 Apr 76.
17. The list was provided by ASD (Mil Pers Pol) Memo, 4 May 76.
18. Minutes, 243rd Joint Committee meeting, 9 Dec 71.
19. Minutes, 345th Joint Committee meeting, 15 Jul 76.
20. USFJ History CY 75, p. 9.
21. Finance Subcommittee deliberations and informal conversations.

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(U) Within the Okinawa District, the governing body was the District Committee, which met monthly. During June and July 1976, a constitution and by-laws governing the activities of the Okinawa District were developed and ratified as were standard operating procedures for the District.

(U) The two Girl Scout Districts in Japan were eligible for training conducted by professional Girl Scouts from the National Headquarters, USAGS. The Mainland Japan District received professional staff service in May and October 1976 which was coordinated between the District, USFJ, and USAGS Headquarters in New York. In May, Ms Linda LeShanna, Special Advisor to Troops on Foreign Soil, conducted training for neighborhood leaders in Yokohama, Camp Zama, Tachikawa/Yokota, Iwakuni, and Misawa. In October, Mrs. Ann Chaplin, Special Advisor and Trainer, Troops on Foreign Soil, conducted training in Sapporo, Yokosuka, Iwakuni, Yokota, and Atsugi. The purpose of these training sessions was to improve administrative skills, provide basic leadership training, neighborhood chairman training, and outdoor training. USFJ issued the travel orders and assisted in the travel arrangements and accommodations for Ms LeShanna and Mrs. Chaplin. Professional training scheduled for the Okinawa District in October 1976 was cancelled due to transportation difficulties. This training was rescheduled for the Spring 1977. In the absence of professional staff services, the Okinawa District utilized seven volunteers who conducted outdoor training, arts and crafts training, and instruction in Girl Scout ceremonies.

(U) Funding for Girl Scout activities continued to be of concern. Through the use of unpaid volunteers in the district organizations the viability of the program has been sustained while drastically reducing the budget cost of a professional staff. Membership in the Mainland Japan and Okinawa Districts closely approximated previous membership levels during the calendar year, with service nonappropriated funds provided to support District operations. However, during 1976, the Chief of Naval Personnel withdrew nonappropriated funds support of the Girl Scout program in Japan, ³⁰ which amounted to 27.4% of the total tri-service levy. Alternate means of support, such as a Sustaining Membership Enrollment, were being considered for implementation in 1977.

(U) At year's end, the Mainland Japan District had an enrollment of 1048 scouts in 11 neighborhoods; the Okinawa District has 866 scouts in four neighborhoods.

22. CINCPAC 291746Z Aug 75.
23. USFJ/J1 Staff Summary dtd 7 Jan 76 - Cancellation of USFJ Policy Letter 30-12.
24. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 10, 100-101.
25. J1 Point Paper, 22 Mar 77, Subj: Off-Base Offenses on Okinawa.
26. Far East Council, BSA Annual Report, 1976.
27. USFJ/J1 Staff Summary dtd 7 Oct 76 - Executive Board Membership.
28. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 11-12.
29. USFJPL 34-6, Girl Scouts of the United States of America.
30. CHNAVPER 201625Z Dec 76, Nonappropriated Funding for Girl Scouting in Japan.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SECTION I -- UNILATERAL TOPICS

Coordinating Disclosure of Classified Military Information (U)

(U) By the end of the year it was apparent that the arrangement was working well and with a minimum of administrative burden and it was planned to publish the procedures in a USFJ policy letter early in 1977.

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Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) (U)

(U) During June, two members of the CINCPAC/J2 staff 3 spend four days at HQ USFJ providing orientation briefings and some training for future users of the PACOM IDHS. This series of briefings was presented to interested members of USFJ and the Services, and included information on DIA Online System, Community Online Intelligence Network System and PACOM Hosted Files. Training included briefings on query language, data file contents, and information on terminals. The IDHS is expected to be operational at Yokota by August of 1977.

Requirement for Maps and Charts (U)

(U) During 1976, action was initiated by COMUSJAPAN/J2 to stock maps and charts for use by HQ USFJ during a contingency. In order for USFJ to be able to effectively respond to a contingency on short notice, a sufficient quantity of maps and charts must be readily available. As an interim measure, a limited supply of maps and charts at the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center, Atsugi, were earmarked by J2 for this purpose. Negotiation was also begun with the Defense Mapping Agency Hawaii to establish a permanent stock for USFJ. Storage of this material at HQ USFJ was desired; however, owing to space limitations this was not possible in 1976. Some storage space at HQ USFJ should be available in August 1977.

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Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Group Move to Japan (U)

(U) On 6 May 1976, the Chief of Staff, US Army approved the displacement of the Headquarters of the 500th Military Intelligence Group from Fort Shafter, Hawaii to Camp Zama, Japan. The move entailed the expansion of Detachment N, 500th Military Intelligence Group, Camp Zama, by some 50 spaces.

(U) The Headquarters was officially established at Camp Zama on 1 July 1976 and all personnel were on station by 1 October 1976. To preclude adverse press comments there was no change of command ceremony and the move was kept at a very low profile.

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Visit by DOD Inspector General for Intelligence (U)

(U) The DOD Inspector General for Intelligence, Mr. Carl B. Feldbaum, and two members of his staff visited Japan during the period 10 to 16 December 1976.¹²

(U) The visit involved very broad, but low-key, discussions of the mission, functions, and manning of each intelligence unit. The IG was not conducting an investigation but employing a case-study methodology of events to understand better the interplay and relationships within the US military intelligence community.

(U) The IG surfaced no major finding or matter of significant importance in his exit interview with COMUSJAPAN.

Joint Mobilization Augmentation - Intelligence (U)

(U) During the annual review of the Headquarters, US Forces, Japan Joint Manpower Program¹⁴ in September 1976, the need was recognized for additional personnel to effectively perform the J2 mission in the event of a contingency or general war. Specifically, personnel will be required to monitor intelligence operations, prepare intelligence estimates, present intelligence briefings, supervise the interrogation of prisoners of war, review, produce and disseminate intelligence information derived from captured enemy documents, and coordinate censorship activities. Also, J2 Watch Officers and intelligence analyst/interpreters will be required to man a Joint Coordination Center and coordinate intelligence requirements with the Japan Self Defense Force and the US Embassy, Tokyo. As a result of the review, the Joint Mobilization Augmentation requirement for the J2 Division was increased from 18 to 42 personnel. When augmented, the strength would be 21 officers and 26 enlisted personnel.

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Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences (U)

(U) Three Combined Intelligence Staff Conferences were held during 1976.

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Joint Trip to Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) Installations (U)

(U) The J2, Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency, and the J2, US Forces, Japan made a staff visit to Kure and Eta Jima, Japan from 24 to 26 February 1976. Briefings received at the Headquarters, Kure Naval District, JMSDF, and the JMSDF Naval Academy at Eta Jima were pertinent to a better understanding of the role and mission of JMSDF.

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FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 15.
3. CINCPAC 070105Z May 76, Subj: IDHSC User Training Team Visit.
4. DA Ltr, 23 Sep 76, Subj: Tri-Services Technical Surveillance Countermeasures--Memorandum of Understanding.
5. USFJ/J2 Ltr, 24 Aug 76, Subj: JACCAC.
6. DOD Instruction 5200.29, 12 Feb 75, Subj: DOD Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Survey Program.
7. DOD Directive 5200.27, 8 Dec 75, Subj: Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations Not Affiliated with the DOD.
8. USFJ/J2 Ltr, 14 May 76, Subj: JACCAC Minutes of 11 May 76;
USFJ/J2 Ltr, 25 May 76, Subj: JACCAC Minutes of 18 May 76.
12. CINCPAC 300410Z Oct 76.
13. COMUSJ 170714Z Dec 76.
14. Joint Manpower Program (FY 77), Hqs, USFJ, 1 Oct 76.
16. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 16.
17. COMUSJ 290311Z Apr 76.
20. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 16.

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21. COMUSJ 200110Z Dec 76.
22. CINCPAC 010345Z Dec 76.
23. AMEMB Tokyo 18142/090456Z Dec 76.

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Chapter 3

PLANS AND OPERATIONS

SECTION I - PLANS, PROCEDURES AND STUDIES

Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC) (U)

(U) At HQ USFJ urging, substantial progress was registered during 1976 on the new US-Japan defense consultative forum which had been initiated in the meeting of US and Japanese defense ministers in August 1975.¹

(U) On 8 July 1976, at the 16th meeting of the Security Consultative Committee, the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation was formally established.⁷ Membership of the SDC was agreed upon as follows:

Government of Japan

Director-General
American Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Director-General
Defense Policy Bureau
Japan Defense Agency

Director
Joint Staff Office
Japan Defense Agency

United States

Deputy Chief of Mission
US Embassy Tokyo

Chief of Staff
Hq US Forces Japan

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Terms of Reference (U)

(U) CINCPACINST S3020.2H published 26 October 1976 contained no substantive changes. COMUSJAPAN will continue efforts during 1977 to effect those revisions deemed appropriate.³⁵

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GAO Visit to Japan (U)

(U) On 5 Dec 76 the General Accounting Office (GAO) notified the Secretary of Defense (Assistant for Audit Reports) that GAO was studying United States security arrangements in the Pacific area.⁸⁴ By letter of 24 Mar 76, the International Division, Far East Branch, GAO, forwarded an official notice of a forthcoming visit to Japan.⁸⁵

(U) Five GAO officials arrived in Japan on 12 April and were welcomed and briefed by US Embassy officers. Following the Embassy presentations, they were provided with command orientation briefings by COMUSJAPAN and the services.⁸⁶ The GAO group then organized itself into separate working teams. These teams visited COMFAIRWESTPAC and The Military Sealift Command Far East, as well as several US facilities on Okinawa. Teams also revisited the headquarters of the individual services for specific discussions.⁸⁷

(U) The final outbriefing for COMUSJAPAN was presented by the GAO group at Yokota AB on 27 May.⁸⁸ The following day they presented an exit brief to the US Ambassador.⁸⁹ The team stated their draft report would be staffed to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and to the Department of State.⁹⁰ The GAO draft report had not been referred to COMUSJAPAN for comment as of the close of the reporting period.

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Identification Codes (U)

(U) During Japanese Diet lower house Budget Committee interpellations on 30 January 1976, the issue of the use of common identification codes by military forces of the US, Japan, and other countries was raised, and the Komei Party (opposition) accused the Japan Defense Agency of having entered into unauthorized military treaties. State Minister for Defense Sakata replied to the effect that such codes were used for technical aspects of operations and did not constitute military treaties or commitments. It was considered that response would suffice for the time being, but the issue might be raised in the future. Japan Defense Agency officials desired the matter be put to rest, and considered various approaches. One proposed solution, which would not infringe upon US security restrictions, was to have a letter from a responsible United States official which would provide an unclassified explanation of the nature of the codes; the letter could be unearthed in the future should the issue be raised again, and would serve as a convincing argument to dispel the notion of "treaty commitments." Accordingly, a letter from the Commander, United States Forces Japan, to the Chairman of the Joint Staff Council was prepared, and delivered on 4 March 1976.⁹⁵ This subject did not arise again during the reporting period.

JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Observer Program (U)

(U) A growing concern of the military officials in Japan about the minimal exchange experienced between the junior officers of the Self Defense Forces and US Forces became apparent in 1976. This concern was prompted by the fact that less than one percent of Japan's junior officers

have attended US Service schools and the consequent opportunity to become familiar with US operational techniques.⁹⁶ COMUSJAPAN saw a vehicle to expand the base of experience through the ongoing USFJ Junior Officer Exchange Programs between the JGSDF and the USMC units in Japan.

(U) In an effort to expand ground oriented training, yet keep costs down, the Ground Staff Office of the JGSDF asked that a Junior Officer Field Observer Program be instituted with the USMC units stationed in Japan.⁹⁷ This proposal was coordinated with USARJ, CNFJ, and local USMC commands.⁹⁸ An initial exchange took place in November 1976 during a Marine battalion's routine deployment to the Fuji Manuever Area.⁹⁹ COMNAVFORJAPAN has been designated the point of coordination for the GSO on this training.

(U) It is of note that the initiative for this program came from the Japanese. It filled the need to bring junior officers into closer professional association. The intent of this program was to put junior officers (CPT/LT) into the field with counterparts for "hands-on" training and observation. This new effort has complemented the programs already in existence¹⁰⁰ and the potential for expansion appears excellent.¹⁰¹

Artillery Firing Over Highway 104, Okinawa (U)

(U) The periodic closing of Route 104, Camp Hansen, Okinawa during artillery training has provided a highly visible issue for use by those opposed to US bases in Japan.¹⁰⁴ From February 1974 through June 1976 training operations were interrupted on several occasions by demonstrations when artillery firing was attempted from gun positions 15 and 16. These gun positions required firing over the prefectural Route 104 which, for safety reasons, was closed during such training periods.¹⁰⁵

(U) On 1 July 1976, a total of 134 rounds were successfully fired.¹⁰⁶ Firing was subsequently scheduled five different times during the remainder of the year, but each time it was postponed or cancelled due to varying reasons, i.e., demonstrators, Japan National Police unable to support due to commitments, typhoon conditions, or infiltrators in the impact area.¹⁰⁷

(U) On 10 Nov 76 the GOJ completed construction of a bypass to Route 104 which permitted firing over Route 104, yet provided normal flow of civilian traffic over the alternate route.¹⁰⁸ The JNP gained valuable experience in coping with radical elements attempting to halt the firing exercises. Four infiltrators who penetrated the training range in September were apprehended by the JNP and were scheduled to be brought to trial early in 1977.¹⁰⁹ They will become the first Okinawans prosecuted on charges of violating the Special Criminal Law, the Status of Forces Agreement and the Japan-US Security Treaty. This factor, coupled with the complete willingness of the Okinawa DFAB and Japan National Police representatives to support our firing efforts gave life to the hope that the firing of artillery over Route 104 would become routine during 1977.¹¹⁰

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Misawa Air-to-Ground Range (U)

(U) During 1974 the US proposed, through the Joint Committee, increasing the hours the Misawa Range (Ripsaw/Amagomori Range, R130) used for ordnance delivery scoring practice. In April, 1975, the US inquired as to the status of this request and was informed that the GOJ had not concluded local negotiations. The issue remained unresolved at the close of 1975.¹¹⁶

(U) CNFJ resubmitted their request in 1976 asking for an additional ordnance delivery heading and an extension of the hours the US could use the range. A briefing was presented to the Embassy by CNFJ outlining rationale for the proposed increase in use. The subject was brought to the attention of MOFA and DFAA several times during the year; however, favorable consideration by GOJ was not forthcoming. It appeared the hours-of-use issue was not addressed by the Japanese during 1976 due to local political considerations. This requirement will be pursued again during 1977.¹¹⁷

Ie Jima (U)

(U) The presence of the highly visible air-to-ground range on Ie Jima, Okinawa, provided anti-US and anti-government political parties a potential for creating awkward incidents. After lengthy negotiations by the Ie Jima Special Working Group, an agreement was approved by the Joint Committee on 29 Aug 74 for the commercial use of an airport to be constructed on Ie Jima in support of EXPO '75. The agreement provided for suspended use by the US of the Ie Jima Range two and one-half hours daily (1045-1315 hrs). A Range Study Group (RSG) was formed in July 1974 to consider possible alternatives to the Ie Jima Range on the assumption that the GOJ would want to continue use of the Ie Jima airspace after EXPO '75. The RSG consisted of representatives from all the services in Japan and was chaired by USFJ. The proposal for an alternate range site using remote scoreable sensors was developed and presented to the Embassy and the GOJ (MOFA/DFAA) Jan-Jun 75. The GOJ took under study the replacement range requirements in Jun 75.¹¹⁸

(U) The time-sharing agreement approved by the Joint Committee on 29 August 1974 expired on 18 June 1976 with the closing of EXPO '75. The GOJ negotiated a new agreement for the use of Ie Jima subsequent to EXPO. The Joint Committee on 16 January 1976 agreed to US use from 0600 to 2300 Monday through Friday and 0600 to 1200, 1700 to 2300 on Saturdays. Arrangements may be made at the local level to close the range operation between 1000 to 1200 on Saturday when additional time is required for civilian airport operation.¹¹⁹

(U) Over the years local Japanese have encroached on the leased range land by farming and/or building dwellings. Most complaints voiced through local officials and the press are attributed to either this faction or agitators who live in the village of Maja located adjacent

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to the range. Press and local political pressure to reduce range irritants (noise, safety, etc.), caused the GOJ in Mar 76 to propose the formation of a special Ad Hoc Working Group on Ie Jima to report directly to the Joint Committee.¹²⁰ The committee was formed to assist in discussions to take place at the Okinawa Land Lease Renewal (OLLR) negotiations. The OLLR negotiations are to be accomplished within the Facilities Adjustment Panel of the Facilities Subcommittee, under the Joint Committee. The Ad Hoc Joint Working Group on Ie Jima provides a convenient forum for discussion on range usage problems and has high political visibility by reporting directly to the Joint Committee. Neither government appears seriously interested in range relocation; however, both will seek ways to reduce irritants.

Aircraft Noise Abatement (U)

(U) Two formal meetings of the Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee (ANAS) were held in CY 1976. No positions were developed for submission to the Joint Committee, however, two items remain open: (1) GOJ request for noise suppressors for KC-135 aircraft at Kadena AB and (2) Matters Relating to the Notification of Environmental Quality Standards, Aircraft Noise, promulgated by the Environmental Agency.¹²¹ An informal request by the Japanese Chairman, ANAS, for additional noise information concerning KC-135 operations at Kadena was received and data provided.¹²² Their stated purpose for the information was to finalize the ANAS item.

(U) On an informal level, personal contact between U.S. and GOJ Chairmen of the ANAS has resulted in resolving several issues before they became significant. For example, a complaint from a resident of Machida City regarding low flying helicopters resulted in a slight change of routing. Also, a request for information for defense of the Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit was furnished on a timely basis and legal personnel involved in the GOJ defense were hosted on 16 July 1976 at Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Japan, for briefings and observations of Yokota operations. Open and frank discussions between the two chairmen continue and informal contacts have been productive in limiting formal complaints which might be used as issues against U.S. Forces operations. In addition, local base officials have held meetings with residents of nearby towns to discuss noise abatement issues. These meetings have significantly improved base community relationships.

Matsuyama Approach Control (U)¹²³

(U) During a 7 June 1976 meeting at Hiroshima Airport, representatives of the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) presented an informal proposal to establish an approach control facility at Matsuyama Civil Airport by 1980. Japan now has 1,400 qualified air traffic controllers and are adding about 100 per year to their work force. While they have been assuming more Area Control Centers (ACC) and approach control

facilities during the past few years, they desire to assume more responsibilities as the work force permits. The air traffic at Matsuyama has increased to 10,000 IFR operations per year. MCAS Iwakuni presently provides air traffic control services and the airspace belongs to US Forces. The JCAB does acknowledge the difficulties of two facilities in such close proximity; however, they are requesting a site survey and planning budget requests to buy land for a radar site.¹²⁴ A careful study by MCAS Iwakuni personnel revealed there is no procedural separation between any instrument operations at Matsuyama and any Iwakuni instrument operation. Each instrument operation at Matsuyama conflicts to some extent with one or more instrument operations at Iwakuni. The conclusion of the study noted that due to terrain restrictions at both Matsuyama and MCAS Iwakuni there are no practical methods of effecting the massive redesign of instrument operations at both airports to provide for procedural separation.¹²⁵ Subsequent informal discussions between JCAB representatives and USFJ centered around other possible procedures for establishing greater JCAB control of Matsuyama air traffic. One possibility discussed was to establish a joint facility with JCAB controllers having jurisdiction over a sectorized area encompassing Matsuyama. At the close of 1976 no formal proposal by the JCAB has been received and informal discussions continue.

R-109 Corridor For Iwakuni Aircraft (U)

(U) During a 7 June 1976 meeting at Hiroshima Airport, representatives of the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) and USF personnel developed a plan for an air corridor between Restricted Area R-109 and MCAS Iwakuni. In previous years numerous near-miss reports between Iwakuni aircraft and civil air carriers have been filed due to VFR flights crossing a heavily congested airway which is not radar controlled.¹²⁶ The new procedure calls for a flight plan to be filed as a composite IFR/VFR round robin from Iwakuni with specific altitude assignments. Iwakuni Air Traffic Control Facility will forward to Fukuoka Area Control Center (ACC) the departure time and estimated time over Shimizu Vortac and entry point to R-109 with return time and point departing the training area. The pilot will contact Fukuoka ACC and update departure time 10 minutes prior to departing the area. This procedure was implemented June 1976, and no incidents were reported through the remainder of 1976.¹²⁷

Training Review Group (TRG) (U)

(U) There is a recognized need by both USFJ and JSDF operations officers to periodically meet and discuss matters of mutual concern in the area of operations/training. The J3 Division developed a joint/combined vehicle with the Japanese which was designated the Training Review Group (TRG). This group consists of the principal staff officers

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of the JSO/USFJ-J3; JGSDF/USARJ-G3; JMSDF/CNFJ-N3; JASDF/5AF-DO.¹²⁸ Meeting frequency and agenda items cater to the Japanese desires. A subcommittee of action officers (TRG Subcommittee) held meetings in July and September 1976 to break the ice.¹²⁹ The first meeting of the Training Review Group was held in December. The Japanese desire this group to meet informally to foster personal contact and will not initially address the real issues of joint/combined training operations. The planning for a command/control joint/combined exercise would seem the first big step this group could take. Such an exercise could reinforce defense planning and surface many weaknesses in our true compatibility. We will press slowly but steadily on this issue through the TRG as our entre. The Training Review Group observed the Inter-Army CPX Ground Self Defense Force Exercise conducted on 13 December 1976.¹³⁰

Inter-Army CPX Ground Self Defense Force (U)

(U) The first Inter-Army CPX conducted by the Japan Ground Self Defense Force was held at Camp Utsunomiya, about 100 kilometers north of Tokyo on 13 December 1976. This CPX was a year in the planning and represented the culmination of the Army's training objective to exercise staffs up to and including the Army level. Participation included the equivalent of three full Army HQ staffs, five division staffs plus numerous regiment/battalion staffs all under canvas using tactical communication. This was the longest CPX conducted by JSDF and, in numbers, represented about 2,000 officers and 7,000 men living and operating 24 hours a day in a field environment. The exercise demonstrated the Ground Self Defense Force's ability to exercise the command and control elements required to coordinate ground maneuver elements to the Army level.

(U) Exercise control was extensive and highly integrated making use of a recently structured computer simulation model for damage assessment. This model was run on a division level automated data processing system (a van mounted prototype) using a video display keyboard input/output terminal. Exercise control also used color TV cameras and receivers to keep abreast of the situation maps at each Army HQ and at the logistical HQ. The techniques used to control the exercise were worthy of note. The Director General of JDA, Minister Sakata, and the press also viewed the exercise.¹³¹ The effectiveness of the exercise could not be determined due to limited observation and the fact that the "After Action Report" had not been completed prior to the end of this reporting period.

Visits to US Facilities (U)

(U) A significant portion of USFJ staff activity centered on coordinating arrangements for visits by groups of Self Defense Force personnel to US Forces facilities on Honshu and Okinawa. Visits in

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Okinawa were coordinated among the respective services, as pertinent to the particular schedule, by the USFJ Okinawa Area Field Office, while J3 Division, HQ USFJ coordinated visits at Yokota and arranged for visits at other bases and to US Air Force organizations on Yokota. Visitors ranged in grade from enlisted personnel and officer candidates through flag/general officers and civilian equivalents. In the line of joint service interest visits,¹³² some 28 separate groups were accommodated during the year.¹³³

(U) Each of the Japanese service Staff Colleges and the Joint Staff College,¹³⁴ as well as a group from Japan Defense Academy,¹³⁵ visited US organizations in Okinawa, the War Museum¹³⁶ being a favored attraction. The Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) Officer Candidate School dispatched several groups to Okinawa, and both JASDF and Japan Maritime Self Defense Force Staff College groups visited Yokota Air Base for USFJ and Fifth Air Force command briefings together with tours of various US Air Force facilities on base. The National Defense College¹³⁷ sent groups to visit Yokota AB and Yokosuka Naval Base, and were also addressed by the Commander, US Army Japan at their school in Ebisu Tokyo. Representative of the visits to HQ USFJ and Yokota Air Base during 1976 were the following:

23 Jan	Joint Staff College
31 Mar	National Defense College
25 Jun	JGSDF Intelligence School
27 Aug	Joint Staff College
2 Sep	Maritime Staff College
19 Nov	Air Staff College
2 Dec	Maritime Staff College

(U) The HQ US Forces Japan Chief of Staff, in a letter to service commanders in Japan, underscored the significance of these activities:

(U) As you are aware, the various Japanese service schools regularly schedule visits to United States Forces facilities as an integral part of their course curriculum. Such tours afford the students the opportunity . . . to make comparisons with the establishments and activities of their own services, and give us the chance of deepening the professional ties between the respective forces.¹³⁸

Typical of the expressions of gratitude from the various groups was the letter from the Commandant of the Joint Staff College,¹³⁹ offering his "heartfelt thanks" on behalf of his faculty and student group which visited US installations in Okinawa:

The briefings were very informative and the training demonstration was so instructive. I am fully

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aware of (sic) your subordinate commanders and staff devoted to our visit, and I appreciate their kindness and display of hospitality.¹⁴⁰

Japan International Aerospace Show (U)

(U) The 5th Japan International Aerospace Show (JIAS-76) was held at Iruma AB 16-24 October 1976. As directed by CINCPAC, COMUSJAPAN coordinated US military participation in this event.¹⁴¹

(U) Show sponsors, in attempting to make JIAS-76 the largest Japanese airshow to date, requested the following US military aircraft entries: KC-130, H-53, P-3 CH-47, S-3, AH-1, C-5/C-141, for static display and AV-8, F-14, F-15, for aerial demonstrations.¹⁴² These aircraft were provided by the military primarily from in-theater assets. The S-3, however, was not entered due to lack of contractor support.¹⁴³ Both the F-14 and F-15 were leased and entered into the airshow by their respective contractors; Grumman Aerospace Corporation also leased an E-2B and entered it as a static display.¹⁴⁴ Two days prior to the airshow, MAC approved entry of a C-5 vice the C-141.¹⁴⁵ Favorable response to US Forces participation was evidenced by large crowds of spectators at US static displays and popular support for US aerial demonstrations. Secretary of the Air Force, Thomas Reed, attended the show on 18 October.¹⁴⁶

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FOOTNOTES

1. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 19-20; Note: The information contained in this section is derived from official documents pertaining to both Governments and will not be released without mutual agreement.
2. COMUSJ 230737Z Dec 75.
3. AMEMB Tokyo 0203/070915Z Jan 76.
4. SECSTATE 056191/082137Z Mar 76 (Joint State/Defense msg).
5. CINCPAC 131941Z Jun 76.
6. SECSTATE 159847/281436Z Jun 76 (Joint State/Defense msg); also pertinent: AMEMB Tokyo 9831/290926Z Jun 76; SECSTATE 161616/292151Z Jun 76 (Joint State/Defense msg).
7. AMEMB Tokyo Airgram A-264 of 26 July 1976.
8. SDC Bilateral Working Paper, Subj: Procedural Arrangements of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation, attachment to SDC Minutes of the First Meeting, 30 Aug 76.

11. AMEMB Tokyo 16199/300250Z Oct 76.
12. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, Subj: Second Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 12 October 1976, dtd 22 Oct 1976.
13. USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, Subj: Third Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 6 Dec 76, dtd 7 Dec 76.
14. Memorandum, Subj: Situation Assessment Briefing -- SDC III, atch 1 to USFJ/J3 Memorandum for the Record, Subj: Third Meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation (SDC), 6 Dec 76, dtd 7 Dec 76.

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15. AMEMB Tokyo 18142/090846Z Dec 76.
16. COMUSJ 170805Z Dec 76.
17. AMEMB Tokyo 18142/090846Z Dec 76.
18. CINCPAC 272110Z Dec 76.
19. COMUSJ 300113Z Dec 76.
20. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 21.
21. COMUSJAPAN ltr of 23 Jan 76.
22. CINCPAC 052213Z Feb 76.
23. CINCPACFLT 200047Z Feb 76.
24. CINCPACAF 212100Z Feb 76.
25. CDRUSACSG 240413Z Feb 76.
26. CINCPAC 152219Z Mar 76.
27. JCS 9001/222321Z Mar 76.
28. JCS Memorandum COD-224-76 of 27 May 1976.
29. J3 HistSum, CY 76.
30. JCS Memorandum MJCS-168-76 of 2 June 1976.
31. COMUSJAPAN Ltr of 25 June 1976.
32. CINCPAC 262203Z Aug 1975; COMUSJ 280855Z Aug 76.
33. CINCPAC 122323Z Oct 76; COMUSJ 020322Z Dec 76.
34. COMUSJAPAN ltr, Terms of Reference (TOR) - COMUSJAPAN, dtd 7 Apr 76.
35. Attachment 3, C/S ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77; J3 Point Paper, 22 Mar 77, Subj: COMUSJAPAN Command Relationships/TOR.
36. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 22-23.
37. Interview, USFJ/J321 with Mr. Bohlin, 9 February 1977.
38. CINCPAC 210057Z Jan 76; COMUSJ 310315Z Jan 76.
39. COMUSJ 030527Z Feb 76; CINCPAC 06056Z Feb 76.

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40. SO TB-009, HQ USFJ, 20 February 1976.
41. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 1 March 1976, Subj: Update on Project KEEN WAVE; USFJ/J3 Memorandum for Record, 11 June 1976, Subj: Status of Project KEEN WAVE; Interview, USFJ/J321 with Mr. Bohlin, 9 February 1977.
42. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 11 June 1976, Subj: Status of KEEN WAVE.
43. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 11 June 1976, Subj: Status of KEEN WAVE.
44. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 26 June 1976, Subj: Weekly KEEN WAVE Progress Conference.
45. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 22 May 1976, Subj: Weekly KEEN WAVE Progress Conference; Interview, USFJ/J321 with USFJ/J32 of 4 February 1977; Interview, USFJ/J321 with Mr. Bohlin of 9 February 1977.
46. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 2 September 1976, Subj: KEEN WAVE Working Group Conference - 1 September 1976; Interview, USFJ/J321 with Mr. Bohlin, 9 February 1977.
47. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record, 26 June 1976, Subj: Weekly KEEN WAVE Progress Conference.
48. Interview, USFJ/J321 with Mr. Bohlin of 9 February 1977.
49. COMUSJAPAN/J3 Memorandum for Record 19 November 1976, Subj: KEEN WAVE Working Group Conference/Interim Report (15 November 1976).
50. USFJ History 1974, pp. 12-13; USFJ History 1975, pp. 21-22.
51. SECSTATE 201994/132137Z Aug 76.
52. COMUSJAPAN/J01 Memos, 27 Aug 76 and 14 Aug 76.
53. CINCPACINST S3020.2G; Enc1 (1) - USFJPL 55-4.
54. COMUSJAPAN/J73 ltr to USFJ/J3, 8 Oct 76, Subj: SECSTATE 132137Z Aug 76.
55. SECSTATE 051768/031747Z Mar 76.
56. AMEMB TOKYO 4930/050430Z Apr 76.
57. AMEMB TOKYO 4930/050430Z Apr 76; supplementary information at AMEMB TOKYO Airgram, Subj: Changing Generations in Defense Leadership, 8 December 1975; COMUSJ 240830Z Dec 75. AMEMB TOKYO 18404/300915Z Dec 75.

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58. COMUSJ 060626Z Apr 76.
59. CDRUSARJ 130224Z Apr 76.
60. COMNAVFORJAPAN 060222Z Apr 76.
61. 5AF 160600Z Apr 76.
62. COMUSJ 220317Z Apr 76.
63. AMEMB TOKYO 6116/260911Z Apr 76.
64. CINCPAC ltr 5311 Ser 14 of 13 Jan 76, Subj: Book III (Allied and Friendly Forces), Volume II of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1978-1985 (JSOP FY 78-85); COMUSJ 190801Z Jan 76.
65. COMUSJ 240731Z Jan 76.
66. J3 Staff Summary Sheet of 19 Feb 1976, Subj: JSOP Worksheet Input Request.
67. COMNAVFORJAPAN 013333Z Apr 76. 5AF/CS ltr of 2 April 1976, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Input; USARJ ltr (AJCA-GA) of 15 April 1976, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Input.
68. CINCPAC ltr 5311 Ser S278 of 4 June 1976, Subj: CINCPAC Guidelines for submission of recommendations for Joint Strategic Objectives Plan for FY 1979 through FY 1986 (JSOP FY 79-86), Volume II, Analysis and Friendly Force Tabulations, Book III, Allies and Friendly Forces.
69. COMUSJAPAN ltr of 17 June 1976 to CDRUSARJ, COMNAVFORJAPAN, 5AF, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Input.
70. 5AF/CS ltr of 8 July 1976, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Input; COMNAVFOR-JAPAN 120638Z Jul 76; HQ USARJ ltr (AJCA-GA) of 12 July 1976, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Input.
71. USFJ/J5 ltr to J3 of 9 July 1976, Subj: JSOP Update.
72. J3 Staff Summary Sheet of 14 July 1976, Subj: JSOP FY 79-86 Update; Final coordination with DAO and ChMDAO was effected on 16 July, CINCPAC having extended their suspense to 16 July 1976.
73. COMUSJ 160532Z Jul 76.
74. CINCPAC ltr 5311 Ser S278 of 4 Jun 76.
75. Telephone conversations, USFJ/J321 and ChMDAO of 11 July 1976; USFJ/J321 and NAVFORJAPAN/N33 of 13 July 1976; Interviews, USFJ/J3/J321 with ChMDAO of 16 July 1976; USFJ/J3/J321 with US Naval Attache of 16 July 1976.

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76. Interview, USFJ/J3/J321 with US Naval Attache of 16 July 1976; USDAO Tokyo 0354/220901Z Jul 76.
77. COMUSJ 160532Z Jul 76.
78. Telephone conversation, CINCPAC/J5311 and USFJ/J321 of 12 August 1976.
79. COMUSJ 152333Z Aug 76.
80. USDAO Tokyo 0398/180810Z Aug 76.
81. USDAO Tokyo 0467/150330Z Aug 76.
82. Interview, USFJ/J3/J321 with US Army Attache, 19 Aug 1976.
83. Interview, USFJ/J3/J321 with US Army Attache, 19 Aug 1976. USDAO Tokyo 0398/180810Z Aug 76; USDAO Tokyo 0441/090816Z Sep 76; USDAO Tokyo 0511/280652Z Sep 76.
84. Associate Director, US General Accounting Office ltr to SecDef of 5 Dec 1975, Subj: (study mission on Japan and Philippines).
85. Director, Far East Branch, International Division, USGAO ltr of 24 March 1976, Subj: Notice of GAO Visit; Additional pertinent documentation: CINCPAC 312344Z May 76; COMUSJ 030015Z Mar 76; CINCPAC 092149Z Apr 76; CINCPAC 100233Z Apr 76; CINCPAC 102229Z Apr 76; CINCPACAF 101700Z Apr 76.
86. COMUSJ 150009Z Apr 76; 5AF 160445Z Apr 76.
87. COMNAVFORJAPAN 220428Z Apr 76; 6020 ABGP 230400Z Apr 76; 6921SW ltr of 26 April 1976, Subj: GAO Visit; CDRUSARJ 260335Z Apr 76; 5AF/XP ltr of 29 April 1976, Subj: Report of Visit; 18 TFW/AC ltr of 11 May 1976, Subj: Report of GAO Visit; COMUSJ 140701Z May 1976; MSCFE ltr Ser FE-001684 of 21 May 76, Subj: GAO Visit Report; submission of.
88. COMUSJ 280815Z May 76.
89. AMEMB Tokyo 8361/04537Z Jun 76.
90. CINCPAC 032013Z Jul 76.
91. CJSC (JDA) ltr to COMUSJAPAN, 26 Nov 76, Subj: Civil Defense.
92. COMUSJAPAN ltr of 3 December 1976, Subj: Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Reference Material for Japan Self Defense Force.
93. CINCPAC 282213Z Dec 76.
94. Civil Defense Preparedness Agency (DOD) ltr of 17 December 1976, Subj: (ltr of transmittal).

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95. USFJ/J3 Staff Summary Sheet of 1 Mar 1976; COMUSJAPAN ltr of 4 Mar 1976, Subj: Identification codes.
96. AMEMBASSY Tokyo 050403Z Apr 76.
97. NAVFORJ 281520Z Apr 76.
98. J3 MFR, 14 May 1976.
99. J3 MFR, 7 Dec 76.
100. The JGSDF have had an ongoing program of junior officer exchange with USARJ for the past three years. USARJ's program includes annual exchanges for eight to ten days between groups of approximately five to ten officers. Exchange programs also exist between the 172nd Infantry BDE, Alaska; The 25th Infantry Division, Hawaii; The 4th Infantry Division, Ft. Carson; and JGSDF units.
101. COMUSJ 211215Z May 76; J3 Point Paper, 22 Mar 77, Subj: JGSDF/USMC Junior Officer Observer Program.
102. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 27.
103. J01 Memo/5009-76, 19 Feb 76.
104. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 30.
105. J3 Point Paper, 20 Sep 76, Subj: USMC Artillery Firing over Route 104 Okinawa.
106. AMCONSUL NAHA 020825Z Jul 76.
107. J3 Point Paper, 20 Sep 76, Subj: USMC Artillery Firing over Route 104 Okinawa.
108. OAF0 Memo, dtd 21 Dec 76, w/photo.
109. CGMARCORBASE CP BUTLER 280730Z Sep 76.
110. J3 Point Paper, 22 Mar 77, Subj: Artillery Firing over Highway 104, Okinawa.
111. Survey conducted by HQs USFJ.
112. SECSTATE 221915Z May 74.
113. AMCONSUL NAHA 280703Z Nov 75.
114. AMCONSUL NAHA 140829Z Jun 76.
115. J3 HistSum, CY 76.
116. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 65.

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117. Attachment 3, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77; J3 HistSum, CY 76.
118. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 25.
119. Minutes, 332nd Joint Committee meeting, 9 Jan 76.
120. Memorandum, 2 July 1976, Subj: Ie Jima Ad Hoc Working Group.
121. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 34-35.
122. COMUSJAPAN/J3 ltr dtd 4 Aug 76, Subj: Noise Abatement Information.
123. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 34.
124. HQ USFJ/J33 ltr dtd 10 June 1976, Subj: Trip Report.
125. CO MCAS Iwakuni ltr AOT:TFXC/RAM:tt 3720 dtd 2 Jul 76, Subj: Ministry of Transport Proposed Reduction in ATC Assigned Airspace; reply to.
126. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 33.
127. HQ USFJ/J33 ltr dtd 10 June 1976, Subj: Trip Report.
128. J3 Memo, 21 Jul 76.
129. J3 Memo, 30 Sep 76.
130. J3 Memo for the Record, 7 Jan 77.
131. JSO/J3 ltr 17 Nov 76; COMUSJ 160620Z Dec 76.
132. Counterpart service-to-service visits were handled correctly without HQ USFJ involvement.
133. COMUSJAPAN/J3 worksheets of 3 February 1976 and 8 October 1976.
134. The Joint Staff College was located at Camp Ichigaya (formerly "Pershing Heights", location of HQ Far East Command), Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. The Joint Staff College provided intermediate level training to O5 and O6 selectees of all three services as well as special training courses for flag/general officers.
135. The Japan Defense Academy, located at Yokosuka, was the single national military academy, producing junior officer entrants for all three services.
136. Originally established and maintained by US Army, transferred in 1976 to the US Marine Corps.

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137. The National Defense College, located at Ebisu, Tokyo (formerly Camp Ebisu, where HQ British Commonwealth Occupation Forces had been stationed), was the functional equivalent of the US National War College.
138. COMUSJAPAN/J01 ltr of 5 February 1976.
139. Concurrently Director, Joint Staff Office, Japan Defense Agency.
140. Director, JSO/JDA ltr of 24 May 1976.
141. CINCPAC 090205Z Mar 76.
142. HQs, Japan International Aerospace Show ltr dtd 10 Jan 76, Subj: Invitation for US Department of Defense to Participate in JIAS-76 w/encl.
143. CINCPACFLT 030824Z Jul 76.
144. CNO Wash DC 242206Z Sep 76; HQ USAF Wash DC 041310Z Oct 76.
145. MAC Scott AFB 141415Z Oct 76.
146. USDAO/Tokyo 300801Z Sep 76.

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Chapter 4

LOGISTICS

SECTION I -- PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS

Pipeline Shutdown, Okinawa (U)

(U) US-GOJ concern caused by two pipeline spill incidents in January 1976 on Okinawa and a desire to reduce future risks associated with the pipeline led to the USARJ decision to cease pipeline operations along certain segments of the system. On 30 June 1976, a major portion of the pipeline, including the segment running through Naha City, was closed and placed in standby status. Beyond closure of this pipeline segment, USARJ's phased pipeline closure plan involved cessation of pipeline operations from VB 37 South to VB 28 on 31 Dec 76, thereby terminating pipeline deliveries to MCAS Futenma.¹ Based on an objection by Hq USFJ and a subsequent DA recommendation however, USARJ opted to continue pipeline support to MCAS Futenma.²

Low Sulphur Burner Fuels (U)

(U) In satisfying certain provisions of the Japanese Air Pollution Control Law regarding sulphur oxide emissions, boilers in most geographic areas have been converted to diesel fuel from Navy Special fuel. Identification of the specific U.S. facilities in Japan requiring low sulphur boiler fuel was accomplished in 1976 in order to determine supply availability and distribution alternatives. The actual need for low sulphur fuel is not envisaged before September 1977. A major accomplishment was the determination that 390 MBBLS of low sulphur fuel is the Japan requirement which should be initially procured by the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC).³

Naha POL Terminal Relocation (U)

(U) Following the 15th meeting of the Security Consultative Committee, the U.S. Government agreed to release Naha Port Facility, FAC 6064 and the Army POL Depot (Naha), Facility 6067. In May 1974, this was officially proposed to the Government of Japan. Later, due to the magnitude of this proposal, it was decided to separate the Naha POL facilities from the remainder of Naha facilities for priority consideration. Subsequently, on 27 Sep 74, a revised memorandum was submitted

addressing only the POL facilities. Considering changes which had occurred in peacetime and contingency support plans on Okinawa, coupled with the fact that no official GOJ reaction to the Sep 74 memorandum had been received, it was decided in early 1976 to submit a new U. S. memorandum for the relocation of the Naha POL facilities. This was prepared and submitted on 28 September 1976 and initial funding should occur in JFY 77. It should result in a major three to five year phased relocation construction program.⁴

Three-Leg Tanker Mooring - Tengan (U)

(U) Due to the uncertainty of the condition of the three-leg mooring and the undersea pipelines, the three-leg mooring system at Tengan Anchorage Okinawa was not used for over one year. A U. S. Navy conducted underwater technical survey of the three-leg mooring in July 76 revealed the undersea lines were unsafe. USARJ initiated a design study in Sep 76 for project development while at the same time including the line replacement in the GOJ funded Naha relocation proposal as an alternative to an Army fund project. Return to service of this system at the earliest possible date is essential to our petroleum support capability considering closure of the Naha-VB28 pipeline segment, Okinawa. The lack of a serviceable second tanker discharge system with pipeline entry capability into the Chimu-Wan-Kadena-Futenma complex impacts upon both peacetime tanker resupply operations and contingency support planning.⁵

Encroachments on Okinawa Pipeline (U)

(U) Encroachment upon the U. S. pipeline in Okinawa has long been of concern because of potential hazards created to the people living along the pipeline right of way. Many encroachments existed prior to reversion and both governments have been reluctant to take actions needed to eliminate certain of the old encroachments. During a 2 June 76 meeting with the Deputy Director, DFAA, an agreement was reached for representatives of DFAB, Naha and local U. S. Forces personnel to jointly review encroachment areas to determine local actions which can be taken in eliminating or minimizing the encroachment problem.⁶

Imposition of Tank Dike Capacity Restrictions on OPDS (U)

(U) As a safety precaution and to minimize local concern relating to the Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS), USARJ in January 1976 proposed storage capacity reductions within the Okinawa system due to restrictions on tank dike capacities. USFJ and CINCPAC concurred in the Army action; cargo input and inventories were reduced. This action reduced OPDS storage by 282 MBBLS or about 25%.⁷

Return to Service of Iorizaki Tankage (U)

(U) Three of the large Iorizaki tanks were repaired during 1976 and returned to service with the fourth scheduled for repair completion in mid-1977. Initial fill of the first two tanks with NSFO was completed in December 1976. As a result of the reallocation of these tanks to NSFO service, one large 203 MBBL tank in the Yokohama complex was reallocated from NSFO to diesel fuel, thus improving the allocated storage levels for this product.

IMP Review (U)

(U) Each of the quarterly DFSC Inventory Management Plans (IMP) received during CY 1976 were reviewed in detail with comments provided CINCPAC. USFJ comments centered on validity of Service component Preposition War Reserve Material Requirement (PWRMR) levels and lack of correlation between the IMP and Service "in-house" requirement documents. Further, USFJ indicated frequent IMP updates hinder storage configuration planning and impacts on tankage maintenance or reallocation programs. In response to a CINCPAC query, USFJ message of 27 Sept 76 supported an ASD I&L position to publish the IMP annually rather than quarterly with Service triggered changes as an overall improvement in the value of the IMP to the terminal operator.⁹

Japan Shuttle Tanker Support Activities (U)

(U) As a result of several Korea in-country contract awards in July 76, the resupply of bulk fuels to Korea by MSCFE operated tankers from Japan terminals was substantially reduced. As an offset, however, and due to berthing constraints on tankers larger than T1's at Wake Island, CINCPAC requested and received COMUSJ assistance in resupplying Wake Island by MSCFE operated T1 tankers using Japan terminals. Since the initial Wake Island delivery, USFJ has continued to resupply Wake Island/Eniwetok on an as required basis.¹⁰

Dismantling/Closure of Sasebo Drum Fill and Drum Rehabilitation Plants (U)

(U) In March 1976, Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Yokosuka requested authority to dismantle the Sasebo drum rehabilitation plant due to significant worldwide reductions in Navy prepositioned war reserve material requirements for 55-gallon drums. The local Service components, CINCPAC, Service commands and other agencies interposed no objections and on 2 November 1976, NSD was granted authority to dismantle the plant. As a follow-on action to the approved closure, NSD Yokosuka on 14 December 1976 requested approval for closure/ dismantling of the Sasebo drum filling facilities. USFJ and CINCPAC concurred and NSD was granted approval to dismantle this facility on 21 December 1976.¹¹

Tankage Rehabilitation Programs (U)

(U) In addition to the successful epoxy fibreglassing repair technique perfected at Sasebo during the repair of the Iorizaki tanks, local contractor efforts to rehabilitate unserviceable storage facilities met with some success. The level of out-of-service tankage on mainland Japan was reduced from 27% on 1 January 1976 to slightly over 19% at year's end. Age and previously deferred maintenance continued to represent the primary problems.¹²

Continuation of Kerosene Stockage on Mainland Japan (U)

(U) Certain isolated official U. S. Forces activities had requirements for small space heating, non-ventilated units, necessitating retention of Kerosene stockage within the mainland terminals. Additionally, such stockage provides the U. S. Forces domestic economy user with a reliable, low-cost source of Kerosene through exchange services. A recommendation to continue such stockage was made to CINCPAC by message 13 Jan 76. CINCPAC concurred in the USFJ recommendation.¹³

Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System (OPDS) (U)

(U) In July 76, DA requested ASD(I&L) review and reconsider an earlier Army proposal to transfer the OPDS as an exception to its traditional role and mission of operating inland petroleum storage and distribution systems. However, a decision on this recommendation to transfer operation on the Okinawa petroleum system to another service, along with quality surveillance responsibilities, was not received during 1976.¹⁴

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SECTION II -- FACILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General (U)

(U) Facility and environmental matters significantly increased during the past year, both in terms of numbers of issues involving both governments and the importance of most. Much of this increased activity, which is reflected by the inordinately high amount of facility/environmental correspondence between the governments, is no doubt, largely due to the fact that it was an election year at all levels within the Japanese government. This election year naturally generated undue attention on issues involving U. S. presence in Japan and made each more complicated to resolve. This section addresses the more major issues which occupied considerable attention during the year.

Facility Adjustments (U)

(U) The key issues regarding the acquisition and release of U. S. facilities and areas are discussed separately in this history. U. S. Forces began the year with a total of 139 facilities comprising 126,015 acres.¹⁵ During the year, six facilities were totally released, 19 facilities partially released, and certain acquisition and release adjustments were made to the restricted water area adjacent to Koshiha POL Depot. These actions resulted in 133 facilities in use by the U. S. Forces at year end, comprising 124,738 acres, a reduction in area of approximately 1% overall.¹⁶ Significantly, during the year, release of large portions of the Camp Chitose complex were made; Chitose is the last U. S. Forces base of appreciable size on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Real Property Management Policy (U)

(U) The continual shrinkage and releases of our facilities and areas over the years prompted a thorough examination of USFJ's Real Property Management policy. By year end, staffing of a total revision to the policy had been completed except for final service comments. Major changes incorporated in the new policy included: (1) Deletion of Service Command authority to arrange temporary joint use with the Self Defense Forces (only the Joint Committee can arrange such use as specified in the SOFA); (2) More control over the granting and management of out-grants; (3) Government-to-government agreement prior to issuing landing permits for non-SOFA aircarriers at U. S. Forces aerodromes; and (4) A new liability (hold harmless) statement for use in joint use agreements. Once implemented, the new policy will impact on government to government negotiations and 1977 may see some testing of those changes with the possibility of minor adjustments being made.¹⁷

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Okinawa Land Lease Renewals (OLLR) (U)

(U) OLLR was one of the principle real estate issues of CY 1976 between the USG and GOJ and involved considerable effort on the part of this headquarters, the services in Japan, and U. S. agencies throughout the year in examining selected areas for possible release at 18 Okinawa facilities.¹⁸ It is an issue which will carry over into CY 1977 when a new GOJ law will have to be enacted to permit GOJ the legal means of securing Okinawa land for U. S. Forces use commencing 15 May 1977.

(U) Despite the magnitude of work effort involved, in retrospect, it has caused little overall reduction of U. S. Forces real estate. Releases have actually occurred at only Bolo Point Trainfire Range and Kadena Ammo Storage Area as a direct result of the land lease problem; 263 acres were released at Bolo Point and approximately 1 acre was released at Kadena ASA.¹⁹ On the other hand, GOJ has used these releases to good advantage to pressure holdouts. At the onset of the year, GOJ had 1,227 unresolved individual landowner cases wherein either private or public owners refused to enter into land lease contracts with the GOJ. As a result of the above releases and our expressed willingness to release certain other areas, the number of unsettled cases was reduced to about 450. This approaches the GOJ target number of 300 which they feel will be necessary to ease enactment of the new national law.²⁰

Sanno Hotel Replacement (U)

(U) The conclusion of an out-of-court settlement in December 1975 provided for return of the Sanno to the property owners within five years. This prompted a reexamination of U. S. Forces needs regarding scope and location of a suitable replacement which was made by a Joint Services Study Committee and was concluded in March 1976.²¹ Conclusions and recommendations of the committee were approved and used as a basis for developing an updated memorandum to the Facilities Subcommittee. The updated memorandum was submitted to GOJ on 9 November 1976 and reflected a need for a Sanno replacement in the metropolitan area of Tokyo with space and services essentially as is now available.²² With slightly less than four years remaining before return of the Sanno Hotel to the owners, it is expected that intense negotiations for a replacement will take place in 1977. The major problem facing the GOJ is twofold. First is the acquisition of sufficient land in the metropolitan area of Tokyo where real estate is costly and scarce. Second is the political sensitivity of expending large sums to provide what the GOJ considers essentially a morale and welfare activity. Negotiations, therefore, can be expected to center on location and scope of a replacement.²³

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Hydrographic Surveys in Vicinity of Japan (U)

(U) On 17 June 1976, in a memorandum to the Joint Committee, the GOJ was apprised of the U. S. Navy's plans to conduct extensive surveys in two areas off the East Coast of Honshu in international waters.²⁸

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The surveys envisaged using navigation aid (NAVAID) sites on Japanese land manned for about two months by U. S. Navy personnel shuttled in and out by helicopter and boats. This proposal became a major issue and has involved extensive planning. Site suitability investigations, coordination between representatives of this headquarters, Navy Oceanographic Office, COMNAVFORJ, DFAA, Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, Tokyo, Japanese Government agencies and private landowners is expected to result in eventual acquisition of the NAVAID sites and other GOJ support in CY 1977.

Golf Courses (Operations) (U)

(U) On 4 March 1976, the Government of Japan (DFAA) requested detailed information concerning the operation and management of all U. S. Forces golf courses.²⁹ Diet members had demanded this information from the GOJ. Interest centered mainly on golf courses in Okinawa and the use of these courses by Japanese Nationals. On 3 August 1976, the requested information was provided the DFAA.³⁰ In October 1976, Mr. Yamazaki, American Bureau Chief, MOFA, was forced to defend the use of U. S. Forces golf courses by a small number of Japanese to maintain friendly relations and further stated the practice was well within the framework of the SOFA. As the year ended, national elections gained priority of interest leaving the golf course issue a matter which may again intensify in 1977. In the meantime, operations at U. S. Forces golf courses are being examined to assure the spirit and intent of the SOFA is being followed.

Narita International Airport (NIA) (U)

(U) During the year, the need for a small administrative area in support of U. S. Forces postal operations at NIA was reaffirmed.³¹ In March, a comprehensive briefing on the required postal facility was given to MOFA, DFAA, and Ministry of Transportation representatives. Additionally, other extensive discussions were held with GOJ throughout the year.

(U) At year end, however, no positive indication was received that the GOJ would provide the needed space due to continued political opposition to a military presence at the airport. GOJ was very sensitive to factors which might spark additional opposition. Moreover, during the latter part of the year, the question of our requirements at Narita was again raised and will carry over well into 1977.³² Beyond this is the recently developed interest in having a facility which is capable of handling all transportation requirements for U. S. Forces personnel entering, leaving, or transiting Japan.

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(U) USFJ will again press DFAA for postal space at Narita, early in 1977, at which time GOJ officials expect to have several other airport opening problems solved, and be in a better position to address the U. S. Forces requirement.³³

Environmental Issues in General (U)

(U) Considerable effort was expended in CY 1976 by the Government of Japan to clarify Japanese environmental standards for the U. S. Forces. In several significant cases this resulted in actions being taken by U. S. Forces to correct pollution sources while in other instances new pollutant sources were brought to light which will require resolution between the two governments. The Environmental Subcommittee, established by the Joint Committee on 4 Nov 76, will provide the vehicle for the coordination necessary on such matters. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated their top priority topic for the Environmental Subcommittee in 1977 will be to investigate U. S. Forces plans to treat shipwastes generated in the port of Yokosuka.³⁴ A number of other topics which will very likely come before the Subcommittee are:

- (a) Domestic waste treatment at Yokosuka;
- (b) Establishment of an Okinawa Panel under the Subcommittee to address problems peculiar to Okinawa;
- (c) Solid waste management and construction of on-base incinerator plants;
- (d) Conversion of remaining heating plants still utilizing heavy fuel oils;
- (e) Reaching a decision of GOJ funding of JFAP sewage collection systems on Okinawa;
- (f) Possible movement of vehicle emission negotiations from ad hoc treatment to the Subcommittee;
- (g) Oil separators for airfield storm water run-off treatment;
- (h) Clarification of DOD and GOJ policy on funding of pollution abatement projects.

Tsurumi POL Depot Safety Inspections (U)

(U) Late in 1975, a new Japanese law was enacted to provide increased safety measures in areas of intense petroleum industry concentration. One of the special measures zones provided in the law included the Navy operated Tsurumi POL Depot. The Depot, along with a large number of commercial POL operations, is built on an area of reclaimed land in

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Yokohama, and is felt to be more susceptible to earthquake damage. The Disaster Prevention Law delegated to certain municipalities the responsibility for safety inspections and implementation of procedures called for in the law. In January 1976, the Mayor of Yokohama, an opposition party member, seized this opportunity to claim the right to inspect U. S. Forces POL facilities at Tsurumi. During ensuing months, because of the unique situation, the Foreign Ministry, working through the American Embassy, attempted to develop a compromise to a Japanese inspection of U. S. facilities. While U. S. Forces recognized their obligation to operate facilities with "due regard for the public safety," the Status of Forces Agreement does not require outright compliance with Japanese law. Consequently, Japanese inspection under the criteria of their laws is not provided for. However, considering the political pressure that developed as the national elections drew near and the basic desire to cooperate with the host government, an accommodation was developed in the Joint Committee which was satisfactory to both the GOJ and U. S. Forces.³⁵ It provided for a detailed comparison of U. S. and GOJ standards, cooperation with and assistance by GOJ officials and finally a U. S. Forces determination of additional safety measures, if any, to be taken at Tsurumi.

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SECTION III -- INTERSERVICE SUPPORT, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) Studies (U)

(U) The DRIS Program was active in many study areas throughout the year. The recommendations of these studies are the result of significant time and effort contributed by the many participants. The success of the study groups as well as the Japan DRIS Program as a whole can be cited as one of the major logistic accomplishments of 1976. The program has continued to receive more and more emphasis as the Department of Defense strives to effect economies worldwide. The GAO has emphasized the merits of DRIS and made certain recommendations with regard to DRIS program management. During their visit to Japan in April-May 1976, the GAO reviewed our initiatives and expressed the observation that the correct issues are being surfaced but not being carried to implementation due to Service disagreements. They further voiced the need for CINCPAC to have directive authority for implementing consolidations resulting from meaningful DRIS studies and recommended consideration be given to more crosstalk and consolidation efforts between PACOM DRIS Subzone Groups.³⁷

(U) During the coming year COMUSJAPAN/J4 will continue to pursue more economies through interservice support and single service management of functions inherent to all services in Japan.³⁸

(U) The following major studies were completed during the year: Admin Aircraft Support; Two General Cargo Ports; Calibration Facility Consolidation-Honshu; Calibration Facility Consolidation-Okinawa; Procurement Activities Consolidation; Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices-Honshu; Labor Contracting; Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices-Okinawa; Joint Personnel Property Shipping Office-Okinawa; and Consolidation of Munitions Maintenance and Storage-Okinawa. At year's end, a candidate for possible study is mail handling/logistic problems associated with the future opening of Narita International Airport.

(U) This headquarters is looking forward to hosting the Annual PACOM DRIS Chairman's Conference on 18-19 January 1979. We anticipate a very worthwhile exchange of ideas with our counterparts from other DRIS organizations.

GAO Visit (U)

(U) The GAO team completed their review in Japan and presented out-briefings to COMUSJAPAN and the U. S. Ambassador on 27 and 28 May 1976, respectively. Within the Logistics area of concern, they acknowledged the favorable progress made by the Japan Defense Retail Interservice

Support Program completing many worthwhile studies whose implementation affected economies in certain U. S. Forces missions in Japan. Also noted was the progress in fielding problems associated with Pacific Support Realignment actions stemming from Program Budget Decisions 280CR and 253R.³⁹ (See Chapter 3, Section I for additional information pertaining to the GAO visit.)

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Overweight/Oversize Vehicle Movement (U)

(U) During 1976, there was a marked improvement in this area and possibly the most important aspect has been the cordial working relationship we enjoyed with the GOJ agency which approves/disapproves requests for overweight/oversize moves the Road Bureau of the Ministry of Construction. Quick reaction and verbal confirmation has become a routine matter and an unprecedented step toward better mutual understanding.

Procurement of Subsistence Items from Taiwan (U)

(U) The PACAF Procurement Center, Japan conducted a market survey as to availability of certain subsistence items in Taiwan for resale in local commissaries. The results showed certain items could be stocked and resold at a considerable savings to the consumer in an aggregate amount of twenty thousand dollars per sea van load of items procured from Taiwan. First attempt to effect shipment was denied by Headquarters Support Activity, Taiwan. The PACAF Procurement Center enlisted help of this headquarters. USFJ/J4 elevated the issue to the DRIS Coordinator at CINCPAC, suggesting CINCPACFLT assist by determining what is necessary to get needed support, whether by formulation of an Interservice Support Agreement or memo of understanding. The added workload was determined to be minimal. Shipments are now being processed as required.

SECTION IV -- RELOCATION CONSTRUCTION

General (U)

(U) Relocation Construction programs continued to occupy a major interest in this headquarters during CY 1976. The current GOJ funded relocation programs total between 700 million to one billion dollars. Each of the programs discussed below resulted from negotiations with the GOJ at the national level in the Security Consultative Committee, in the Joint Committee, and at the local Service level. Each involves construction over several fiscal years and is briefly described below. Looking back over the past year, the GOJ's record in honoring their commitments for the expenditure of these programs has been excellent and has significantly benefitted the U. S. in replacing aging, high maintenance prone structures with new facilities. While some problems remain with current agreements, they are now at least manageable.⁴²

Kanto Plains Consolidation Plan (KPCP) (U)

(U) KPCP is an Air Force program which consolidates major U. S. Air Force activities at eight bases in the Kanto Plain into Yokota Air Base. At year end, the current estimated cost to GOJ was \$190 million. The Plan was developed through the Joint Committee and its Facilities Subcommittee between 1971 and 1973, was endorsed by the 14th Security Consultative Committee (SCC), and was approved by the Joint Committee on 26 January 1973. Facilities consisting of 15 million square feet of building space on 5,800 acres will be returned to the GOJ in return for 3.7 million square feet of new construction, all at Yokota. Air Force estimates an annual savings of \$100 million in facility maintenance and personnel reductions. The initial increment of KPCP (replacement for Grant Heights and Green Park) has been completed at a cost of \$95 million.⁴³

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Japan Facilities Adjustment Program (JFAP) (U)

(U) JFAP is a multi-service plan which involves movement of all U. S. air units at Naha Air Base to Kadena Air Base. In return for this agreement, the GOJ agreed to undertake projects throughout Japan. Major bases involved include Kadena Air Base, Futenma Air Station, Iwakuni Air Station and Misawa Air Base. This program was agreed to at the 14th SCC.⁴⁵ Of 147 projects in JFAP, 81 projects had been agreed upon through Joint Committee action, and 73 of these had been completed at year end. The move from Naha was made on 8 May 1975 and Naha Airfield returned to the GOJ on 7 June 1975. Current costs for JFAP are estimated at about \$312.8 million. As for remaining issues in JFAP, cost accounting of debitable funds and impact on the Ohira view⁴⁶ remain the most significant problems affecting completion of the JFAP. Throughout the year efforts continued to insure all debitable funds are programmed. As to the Ohira view, the requirement for quid pro quo caused major shifts in the direction of JFAP. These adjustments also caused essentially a domino effect directly affecting other programs. Agreement was reached on the costs and yen exchange rates for all debitable projects approved by the Joint Committee, and agreement was reached in broad terms on the remaining projects, but final approval was not yet attained at year's end.⁴⁷

Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan (OBCP) (U)

(U) As announced at the 15th SCC in January 1974, OBCP was designed to further reduce the visibility of U. S. Forces on Okinawa. This program consisted of 48 facility actions, of which 23 have been completed. However, these 23 completed actions did not involve relocation construction. Replacement projects for four additional facility actions were funded in JFY 75/76. Specific negotiations on remaining 21 OBCP actions must be concluded through the Joint Committee. Consideration of the petroleum storage and pipeline facilities is currently under way and may be the major item of construction. Current costs of OBCP are estimated at the year end to be about \$100 million, excluding an unknown cost for relocation of Naha Port.⁴⁸

Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program (KFCP) (U)

(U) During the latter half of 1976, discussions were held among the Services and GOJ on the possibility of a new relocation program which would affect both Army and Navy facilities in the Tokyo area, specifically: the Army Hospital at Sagami Ono, Ikego Ammo Depot, and the Nagai Dependent Housing Area.

(U) Similar to other relocation programs, such as JFAP and KPCP, these facilities would be released, either totally or partially, in return for replacement construction at Yokosuka and Camp Zama. One of the primary goals of this proposal is to replace the aging Naval Hospital at Yokosuka.⁴⁹

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36. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
37. CINCPACINST 4000.2J, 1 April 76.
38. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
39. J4 HistSum CY 76.
40. SECDEF ltr, 16 Aug 76, Subj: Pacific Support Realignment.
41. HQ DA 302320Z Dec 76.
42. J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs.
43. J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs; Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
44. MEMO No. 1164, approved by the Joint Committee on 31 Mar 76.
45. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 49-50.
46. Ohira view: The Ohira view as it has become known is based on a response to a Diet interpellation provided by Mr. Ohira, when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in April 1973. This response essentially placed restrictions on the manner in which relocation construction is provided. The response said: "The measures to be taken will not, in principle, include new construction which will exceed the scope (of the facility) to be replaced. With regard to facilities at Misawa and Iwakuni, the consolidation program will be carried out in line with the aforementioned through decisions of the US-GOJ Joint Committee."
47. J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs.
48. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 50-51; J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs.
49. J4 Point Paper, 17 Nov 76, Subj: Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program (KFCP).
50. AMEMB Tokyo 290915Z Nov 76.
51. J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs.

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19. Facilities Subcommittee MEMO No. 1198, 24 Aug 76, Subj: Partial Release of Bolo Point Trainfire Range, FAC 6021; Facilities Subcommittee MEMO No. 1208, 25 Oct 76, Subj: Partial Release of Kadena Ammo Storage Area, FAC 6022.
20. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77. (See also Chapter 7, Legal Affairs).
21. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 45.
22. Facility Subcommittee Memorandum FSUS-394-1988-F(A), dated 29 Oct 76, Subj: Relocation of Sanno Hotel, FAC 3582.
23. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
24. J4 Point Paper, 17 Sep 76, Subj: COMMANDO LION; J4 Point Paper, 1 Jul 76, Subj: COMMANDO LION.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.; HQ USFJ Talking Paper, 14 Jul 76, Subj: Continued Use of Kashiwa to Enhance LORAN-C Navigation System; HQ USFJ/J4 Memo for Record, 3 Sep 76, Subj: COMMANDO LION/Continued Use of Kashiwa Comm Site.
27. AMEMB TOKYO 280240Z Dec 76; Atch 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
28. HQ USFJ Memorandum to the Joint Committee, 17 June 76, Subj: Hydrographic Surveys Off the East Coast of Honshu.
29. DFAA ltr 4 Mar 1976, with atch.
30. HQ USFJ ltr, 3 Aug 76, with atch.
31. 5AF ltr, 15 June 76, Subj: Narita International Airport Facility; HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 63.
32. COMNAVFORJ 150232Z Dec 76; Minutes, DRIS Subzone Group Meeting, 17 Dec 76; COMUSJ 230524Z Dec 76.
33. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
34. COMUSJ 290646Z Nov 76. NOTE: See Chapters 5 and 7 for additional information on environmental issues.
35. Japanese Memorandum to the Joint Committee, JCJ-354-674-HA, 2 Dec 76, Subj: Public Safety Pertaining to Tsurumi POL Depot of the U. S. Forces; HQ USFJ Memorandum to the Joint Committee, 2 Dec 76, Subj: Public Safety Pertaining to Tsurumi POL Depot of the U. S. Forces.

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FOOTNOTES

1. CDRUSARJ 022238Z Jun 76; CDRUSARJ 190220Z Jun 76.
2. DA 032135Z Nov 76; CDRUSARJ 050816Z Nov 76.
3. COMUSJ 030641Z Nov 76; CDRUSARJ 030811Z Dec 76;
DFSC RFP 600-77-R-0186 (1 Jul 77 - 30 Jun 78).
4. COMUSJ 100558Z Mar 76; US Memo to Facilities Subcommittee,
FSUS-391-1972-F(US), 16 Sep 76, Subj: Partial Release
of Naha Port (POL Area), FAC 6064, and Army POL Depots, FAC 6076.
5. COMUSJ 170715Z Mar 76; COMUSJ 160658Z Dec 76.
6. COMUSJ 110424Z Jun 76; CGUSARJ/IX Corps memo, AJEN-IM, 5 Nov 76,
Subj: Encroachments, U. S. Army POL Depots, Okinawa with USFJ
memorandum to Deputy Director, DFAA.
7. COMUSJ 082210Z Jan 76.
8. CINCPACFLT 102127Z May 76.
9. COMUSJ 270403Z Sep 76.
10. CINCPAC 272047Z Apr 76.
11. COMUSJ 022315Z Nov 76; CINCPAC 210421Z Dec 76.
12. J4 HistSum CY 76.
13. COMUSJ 130011Z Jan 76.
14. DA 241412Z Sep 76.
15. HQ/USFJ ltr, 27 Feb 76, Subj: USFJ Real Estate Holdings.
16. HQ/USFJ ltr, 10 Jan 77, Subj: USFJ Real Estate Holdings.
17. (DRAFT) USFJ Policy Letter 87-1, undated, Subj: Real Property
Management.
18. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum, FSJG-374-1419-SM/KM,
dtd 29 Jan 76; Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum,
FSUS-377-1926-F(US), dtd 3 Mar 76.

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(U) At year end, the proposal was being discussed between the Embassy and the Foreign Office and a combined package had been submitted to the GOJ. We hope to have an indication of GOJ interest in the proposal in early CY 1977. While the initial GOJ response avoided a firm commitment, it was considered favorable and USFJ was given approval by The Embassy to proceed with negotiations.⁵⁰

Yokohama Housing Relocation (U)

(U) This program was surfaced originally at the 9th SCC in 1968 and endorsed by the 14th SCC in 1973. It involves the relocation of dependent housing and related support facilities from Yokohama to Yokosuka. Some housing, however, would be retained in Yokohama to support residual U. S. activities remaining there. Final agreement was reached for the relocation of 778 housing units and construction of the first increment of six high-rise apartment buildings totalling 288 units has been completed. Funds were provided in JFY 76 for an additional 108 units and 10 support projects. GOJ concurrence was also obtained on total scope of the program, including all support facilities. Current costs as of the end of the year for this program were estimated at about \$100 million.⁵¹

Additional Consolidation and Reduction of Okinawa Facilities (U)

(U) The construction program which stemmed from the "Yamanaka Memo"⁵² in late 1974 was formally approved in principle at the 16th SCC meeting in July 1976. It will be performed by the GOJ over several fiscal years at a cost of approximately \$30 million. As agreed at the SCC meeting, 12 facility release actions involving 3353 acres will occur, some with relocation and others without relocation requirements.⁵³

Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel (MORAP) (U)

(U) MORAP is a fallout of the Japan Facilities Adjustment Program and the desire of the JASDF to relocate the 3rd Wing from Komaki and to provide an expansion of base facilities.

(U) The Terms of Reference for MORAP were approved in December 1976. Although no formal meeting was held, the GOJ was able to present its needs and to outline their major goals and objectives. The development of joint requirements, and a schedule for their attainment, which will accommodate U. S. and GOJ missions at Misawa has been identified as a key issue for 1977.⁵⁴

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52. "Yamanaka Memo": During his trip to Wash DC in Nov 74, Dir Gen Yamanaka proposed additional facility releases on Okinawa. This was initially referred to as the "Yamanaka Memo"; HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 51.
53. J4 Point Paper, 8 Nov 76, Subj: Status of GOJ-Funded Relocation Programs.
54. Attachment 4, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.

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Chapter 5

CIVIL AFFAIRS

SECTION I - GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

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The Nuclear Issue in Japan (U)

(U) During 1976, opposition party allegations of US Forces introduction of nuclear weapons were minimal and received little public attention. Similarly negligible reaction was shown to port calls by nuclear powered US Naval ships including the first nuclear powered port call to Okinawa in three years.¹⁶ Although not specifically directed at US Forces, Japanese sensitivity to nuclear issues remained high. Manifestations of this sensitivity were formal protests to the US of the simulation of World War II nuclear bombings during a Texas airshow, protests associated with China's nuclear tests, and extensive Diet interpellations on applications of Japan's non-nuclear principles to Japanese controlled straits if territorial waters are extended from three to twelve miles. Japan finally ratified the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in May and immediately began stressing arms control diplomacy and the obligation of the nuclear "have" nations to abolish totally their nuclear weapons in the future.¹⁷

Closed Mail Agreement (U)

(U) GOJ provided transit service over the Japanese postal system for closed mail exchanged between military post offices (MPOs) and US fleet units visiting selected ports in Japan. This closed mail service represented a convenience for Navy personnel temporarily in Japanese ports where direct MPO service would not otherwise be available. Ports serviced prior to January 1976 were Kobe, Kure, Nagoya and Osaka. In January, after USFJ/J5 negotiations with the GOJ Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the number of ports was expanded to include Beppu,

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Kagoshima, Otaru and Hakodate.¹⁸ Rates for closed mail service were also revised to reflect the latest international convention on this subject.

Auto Emission Standards and Vehicle Registration (U)

(U) GOJ standards for vehicle emission control are among the highest in the world. Privately owned vehicles (POV) of US Forces personnel were subjected to these standards IAW the terms of a Joint Committee agreement.¹⁹ Imported vehicles manufactured prior to 1 April 1976 were required to conform with 1973 standards. There has been no problem complying with this restriction. POVs manufactured after 31 Mar 76, however, were required to qualify under very stringent 1975 standards. GOJ emission inspection for these vehicles has been carried out only at one of two Japanese facilities in the Tokyo area regardless of the ultimate destination of the vehicle (e.g., Okinawa). Cost of this mandatory inspection in 1976 was over \$550.00 plus installation of a heat shield and warning light.²⁰

(U) Another complicating element was the non-availability of un-leaded gasoline at US Forces outlets in Japan. Post 31 Mar 76 new vehicles were to be equipped with catalytic converters to permit them to qualify under GOJ 1975 emission standards. These converters could be harmed by leaded gas, however, and US owners were required to therefore purchase un-leaded gasoline on the expensive Japanese market.²¹

(U) During the calendar year considerable effort was expended at all levels to find a workable solution enabling US POVs to meet GOJ requirements while sparing their owners excessive expense and inconvenience. Although the issue was not satisfactorily resolved by the end of the year, the following interim actions were accomplished:

- (1) COMUSJ/J5 introduced measures to ensure personnel in CONUS who are ordered PCS to Japan are advised of the potential difficulties in bringing a post 31 Mar 76 POV to Japan.²² This was effected through stateside military agencies and by utilizing the Services' in-country sponsorship program.
- (2) Consolidated listings of makes and models of vehicles type-certified by GOJ for operation in Japan were compiled and distributed.²³ Type-certification means designated pilot models have passed the Japanese emission criteria. Identical makes and models introduced into Japan, therefore, had a better chance of passing the GOJ emission inspections.
- (3) In conjunction with USFJ/J4 Division, an evaluation of the possibility for on-base stockage in Japan of un-leaded gasoline was initiated and in progress at year's end.²⁴

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(U) Four potential courses of action were also actively under consideration at the close of the reporting period:²⁵

- (1) Through continuing negotiations with MOFA and the Ministry of Transportation, obtain authority for USFJ to inspect these POVs and issue the certificates of compliance with the 1975 GOJ emission standards. The question of USFJ being given such authority appears to be the basic issue in reaching a feasible and equitable solution;
- (2) Examine the informal GOJ proposal to require Japanese inspection of only the first POV of each post 31 Mar 76 type-certified make and model brought to Japan;
- (3) Institute a temporary embargo on shipment of all post 31 Mar 76 POVs to Japan;
- (4) Compensate POV owners for excessive financial losses suffered and/or provide storage for their vehicles.

Resolution of this issue has been identified by HQ USFJ as a major goal for 1977.

Asia-Pacific Defense FORUM (U)

(U) The Asia-Pacific Defense FORUM (short title FORUM) is a professional military journal published under the guidance of CINCPAC for distribution to selected foreign military and defense related personnel whose understanding of defense matters is important to US Policy and objectives in the Pacific.²⁶ Publication commenced in June, 1976. HQs USFJ coordinated with the Service commanders and USIS for distribution to the Japanese Self Defense Forces. Approximately 1000 copies per issue were being circulated within Japan.

(U) In December 1976 the office of prime responsibility for FORUM affairs in Headquarters USFJ was transferred from J5 to J71.

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SECTION III -- LABOR AFFAIRS

General (U)

(U) The US Forces in Japan employed 23,549 Local National workers at the close of 1976 under the indirect hire system involving three agreements with the Government of Japan. The Master Labor Contract (MLC) and the Mariner's Contract were applicable to appropriated fund employees; the Indirect Hire Agreement (IHA) applied to nonappropriated fund employees. The GOJ's Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) was the legal employer with US Forces having certain management prerogatives and operational control. Modifications to the three agreements was subject to negotiations between the US Forces and the DFAA. The latter engages in collective bargaining with the two unions which represent US Forces' Local National (LN) employees.

(U) In accordance with CINCPAC guidance, the US Forces dealt with LN labor matters through a Joint Labor Affairs Committee (JLAC), which was chaired by the Labor Branch Chief of J5; HQ USFJ and includes the Civilian Personnel Directors of the service commands in Japan. The responsibility to develop the USFJ labor position and negotiate with the DFAA on behalf of COMUSJAPAN was delegated to the JLAC.

(U) DOD/CINCPAC personnel policy, pertaining to Local National employees, is to provide terms and conditions of employment favorable enough to meet existing fair standards in the labor market, but not so advantageous as to create a "privileged group" within country. In keeping with the spirit of this policy, annual USFJ/DFAA wage negotiations have been traditionally based on Diet-approved increases to National Public Service worker salaries, which are, in turn, based on an annual GOJ survey of wage increases in the private sector.⁵⁸

Open Items - 1974 Wage Agreement (U)

(U) The two Ad Hoc Panels, established in February 1975 as a result of the 1974 wage agreement for joint USFJ-DFAA studies on the Indirect Hire Agreement and lowering of advanced age termination from age 62 to 60, completed their efforts in early 1976.⁵⁹

(U) Lowering of advanced age termination (retirement) joint study was completed in January 1976 with USFJ achieving its objective of age 60 termination.⁶⁰

(U) The IHA job study was elevated to the USFJ Joint Labor Affairs Committee for joint USFJ-DFAA resolution in parallel with the 1975

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wage negotiations. Conclusion of the job study was achieved on 31 March 1976, and resulted in minor labor cost savings being achieved by USFJ.⁶¹

1975 Labor Negotiations and General Wage Increase (U)

(U) US Forces initially declined to enter 1975 wage negotiations with the DFAA until the two open items from the 1974 wage agreement were concluded.⁶² Following resolution of the advanced age termination issue in Jan 76, USFJ modified its position by agreeing to enter 1975 wage negotiations in parallel with the IHA job study, the objective being to complete both actions by 31 Mar 76.

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Transfer of MLC Employees - PBD 253R (U)

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(U) On 14 Dec 76, prior consultations with key national level GOJ officials were held and on the next day a USFJ press announcement publicizing the decision to transfer the Army MLC employees with associated functions to gaining services was released.⁷⁸ The announcements keyed on the transfer of 1,187 Army MLC employees (1049 on Okinawa and 138 on Honshu) which represented a transfer rate of over 90 percent. This announcement also served as an official notification to the GOJ of a reduction-in-force of surplus local national employees to be effective on 15 March 1977. The announcements were received favorably at all levels of the GOJ and public reaction, although limited, also appeared favorable.⁷⁹

Reductions-in-Force (U)

(U) Large scale reductions in the local national labor force due to reduced workload or budgetary restrictions were successfully implemented during 1976 with a minimum of labor unrest. Three thousand and twenty-four RIFs were completed (2,527 on Okinawa and 497 on Honshu) involving Master Labor Contract, Mariner's Contract and IHA employees.⁸⁰

Modifications to the MLC, MC and IHA (U)

(U) A total of 42 modifications were concluded with DFAA during 1976, facilitating the employment, maintenance and administration of the Local National work force. Particularly important were revisions of the MLC/MC/IHA provisions implementing the DFAA-USFJ agreement on the two open points resulting from the 1974 general wage increase on lowering advanced age termination and the IHA job study, and the agreement on the \$400 thousand labor cost offset in implementing the 1976 wage increase.

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FOOTNOTES

1. COMUSJ 020625Z Nov 76.
2. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 110900Z Jun 76.
3. COMUSJ 080756Z Oct 76.
4. SECSTATE 041618Z Aug 76.
5. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 170950Z Dec 76.
6. COMUSJ 122251Z Jan 76.
7. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 021015Z Dec 76.
8. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 60-61.
9. Ibid.
10. AMEMBASSY TOKYO A-264, 26 July 1976.
11. Detailed information on the SDC is contained in Chapter III.
12. CINCPAC 230339Z Dec 72.
13. J5 Memo for Record, 22 Jan 76, Subj: 22nd Meeting of the Security Consultative Group.
14. Ibid.
15. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 150852Z Nov 76.
16. AMCONSUL NAHA 080802Z Sep 76.
17. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 251000Z May 76.
18. Exchange of Notes between Director General of Posts and C/S, USFJ, dtd 20 Jan 76.
19. Minutes, 6th Joint Committee meeting, 15 Jun 52.
20. J5 Point Paper, 18 Mar 77, Subj: Vehicle Emission Control.
21. J5 Point Paper, 15 Jun 76, Subj: Vehicle Emission Control.

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22. DA 171908Z Jun 76.
23. USFJ/J52 ltr, 15 Nov 76, Subj: Listing of Imported Vehicles Type-Certified by G0J under 1975 Emission Standards.
24. J5 HistSum CY 76.
25. Ibid.
26. CINCPAC 300032Z Mar 76.

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58. J5 Point Paper, 5 Feb 76, Subj: US Forces Local National (LN) Labor.
59. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 69-70.
60. Master Labor Contract, Modification No. 300.
61. Indirect Hire Agreement, ltr 9-76, Subj: Implementation of a Modification to the Indirect Hire Agreement - Re: IHA Job Study, dtd 3 May 1976.
62. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 70.
63. COMUSJ 090540Z Apr 76; J5 Point Paper, 24 Jun 76, Subj: Local National Labor Costs; See also Labor Problems, Section II, this chapter.
64. COMUSJ 090540Z Apr 76.
65. Minutes, 345th Joint Committee meeting, 15 July 1976; See also Joint Committee topics, Section II, this chapter.

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66. USFJ-DFAA Joint Memorandum to the Joint Committee with attached report, Subj: Report of DFAA-USFJ Joint Study and Discussions on Issues Concerning Wage and other Conditions of Employment and Work for USFJ Employees under MLC, MC and IHA, dtd 1 Dec 76; J5 Point Paper, 18 Mar 77, Subj: Joint Committee Development of Solutions to Labor Issues.
67. HQ USFJ ltr to CINCPAC, 20 Jul 73.
68. SECDEF 022317Z Jul 74.
69. US Forces cost savings achieved during 1974, 1975 and 1976 wage negotiations amounted to an estimated \$10 million or 2.5% of total future annual wage costs. (J5 Point Paper, 18 Mar 77, Subj: Joint Committee Development of Solutions to Labor Issues; HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 72.)
70. J5 Point Paper, 24 Jun 76, Subj: Local National Labor Costs; J5 Point Paper, 14 Oct 76, Subj: Progress-Joint Labor Study.
71. SECDEF 012001Z Jun 76.
72. Attachment 5, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
73. Ibid.
74. COMUSJ 230055Z Dec 76; (The memorandum and contract modification on elimination of DFAA Labor Department retirement costs is being held in administrative privacy as requested by DFAA).
75. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 71.
76. Attachment 5, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77; USFJ-DFAA Joint Memorandum to the Joint Committee with attached report, Subj: Report of DFAA-USFJ Joint Study and Discussions on Issues Concerning Wage and other Conditions of Employment and Work for USFJ Employees under MLC, MC and IHA, dtd 1 Dec 76.
77. SECDEF Memorandum, Subj: Pacific Support Realignment Plan, 16 Aug 76.
78. COMUSJ 110415Z Dec 76.
79. Attachment 5, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
80. J5 HistSum CY 76; Attachment 5, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.

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Chapter 6

COMMUNICATIONS

AUTOSEVOCOM Terminal for the American Embassy, Tokyo (U)

(U) In April, COMUSJAPAN asked the Embassy staff to install an AUTOSEVOCOM terminal within the Embassy complex.¹ Our discussions led to a joint AMEMBASSY/COMUSJAPAN message to Department of State (DOS) and CINCPAC requesting validation and approval of narrowband service.² The requirement was validated immediately by CINCPAC and forwarded to SECDEF/JCS for further validation and approval.³

(U) Details regarding engineering, installation and maintenance responsibilities and costs were resolved during negotiations. The DOS will provide the terminal equipment and fund costs involved to include leased circuitry and engineering. The US Air Force in Japan will assume engineering, installation and maintenance responsibilities on a reimbursable basis.

(U) At the close of 1976, DOS validation had been received, but SECDEF/JCS concurrence and final approval was still pending.

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Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) (U)

(U) In late 1975, with CINCPAC assistance, COMUSJAPAN initiated a proposal for a Japan-based automatic data processing (ADP) element of the WWMCCS. The concept envisioned a Japan WWMCCS sub-system which, through the use of remote job entry terminals linked to existing host computers in Korea and Hawaii, would permit COMUSJAPAN to exchange information with and have access to information in both the CINCPAC and COMUSKOREA expanded WWMCC systems. Such capability is expected to measurably improve information exchange during crises management situations, facilitate logistics planning and status monitoring, and provide routine administrative ADP support. Component service headquarters in Japan will have access to the WWMCCS ADP capabilities through HQ USFJ.²⁶

(U) A team of representatives from the several supporting agencies met in January 1976, at HQs USFJ to prepare the Justification, Approval, and Acquisition Document (JAAD) for the Japan WWMCCS sub-system under the staff cognizance of COMUSJ/J3. Forwarded through CINCPAC and the Chief of Naval Operations, the JAAD was submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 24 September. JCS approved the Japan WWMCCS concept in their memorandum, PMO M-448-76, dated 12 November, 1976.²⁷

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(U) Various aspects of the preparations for USFJ to enter the PACOM WWMCCS as proposed in the JAAD were undertaken during the calendar year. An out-of-cycle request for a change to the HQs USFJ Joint Manpower Program authorizing seven additional personnel to support the Japan WWMCCS concept was submitted to CINCPAC on 31 Aug 76.²⁸ During October a CINCPAC technical team augmented with local area representatives was assembled at HQs USFJ to formulate the Base Electronic System Engineering Plan (BESEP)²⁹ which identifies all technical support responsibilities related to the program. The BESEP document was prepared in final by Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity (NAVSEEAJTAPAN) and submitted to the Naval Electronics Systems Command on 24 Nov 76.³⁰ A draft letter of agreement entitled, "CINCPAC, COMUSKOREA, COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS ADP Support" was received from CINCPAC in December for review and comment. In reply, COMUSJAPAN recommended a clarification of budget responsibilities.³¹

(U) During 1976, staff responsibility for the Japan WWMCCS program to include technical installation and supervision of the system was assigned to the Asst C/S, J6. The Asst C/S, J3, however, initially provided staff cognizance for the preparation of the JAAD and maintains responsibility for the requirements and application of computer software management. Initial, limited operational capability is anticipated by December 1977.³²

Realignment of Maritime Mobile High Frequency Bands (U)

(U) The World Administrative Radio Conference 1974, held at the International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, agreed to realign the Maritime Mobile High Frequency (HF) Bands. This realignment will require shifts in frequencies for the various ship to shore, ship to ship, and shore to ship communications. Changes will take place during 1976-1978 on a scheduled basis.

(U) During 1976, US Forces transferred ten HF frequencies to the new bands and returned twelve frequencies to the GOJ. These twelve were no longer required because the US Navy ceased radio telegraph (CW) operations in this area.³³

(U) Further transfers (and deletions when warranted) will be accomplished over the next two years for both radio telegraph and radio telephone operations. COMUSJAPAN anticipates routine completion of this action without adverse affect on US Forces communications capability.

AN/MSC-46 Earth Terminal - Camp Zama (U)

(U) In accordance with the Defense Communications System (DCS) upgrade program in the Pacific, an AN/MSC-46 Earth Terminal will be installed in Japan as part of the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS). Due to ease of frequency clearance, minimum space

impact, and accessibility to commercial communications interface points, Camp Zama was selected as the terminal site.³⁴ After close coordination and negotiation with the GOJ Radio Regulatory Bureau, COMUSJ/J6 obtained authorization for utilization of nine super-high-frequencies between the Earth Terminal and Satellite.³⁵ At year end the MSC-46, retrograded from Southeast Asia, was undergoing rehabilitation. Initial operational capability to Hawaii is scheduled for third quarter FY 77. Eventually service will be provided to Korea and the Philippines. Activation of this terminal will provide an additional means of communications into and out of the Kanto Plains Area. Significantly, it will also provide the first wideband secure voice capability between Japan and Hawaii.

International Registration of Far East Network (FEN) Frequencies (U)

(U) The Japanese Radio Regulatory Bureau (RRB), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, requested authority for the international coordination and registration of FEN's broadcast frequencies. Because this procedure would have no adverse effect on FEN's operational capability, COMUSJ/J6 concurred in the proposal and obtained the necessary authorization from the US Military Communications - Electronics Board.³⁶ The issue was mutually agreed to at the Frequency Subcommittee meeting³⁷ and the Joint Committee formally approved the request on 7 Oct 76.³⁸

Frequency Subcommittee Meeting (U)

(U) The annual meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee, US-Japan Joint Committee, was held on 24 Sep 76 at the Tokyo Prince Hotel. Agenda items discussed and agreed upon were the annual update of annexes A through D, Chapter 2, Telecommunications Electronics Agreement, and authorization for the government of Japan to assume responsibility for the international coordination and registration of the Far East Network's broadcast frequencies. The Japanese delegation was headed by Mr. Ishikawa, Director General, Radio Regulatory Bureau; the US delegation was headed by Colonel Johnston, Assistant Chief of Staff, J6.³⁹

Microwave Frequency for Camp Zama CCTV (U)

(U) The Far East Network established a closed circuit television (CCTV) System for USARJ with a studio at Sagami-Ono and cable distribution to the near-by Sagami-hara housing area. CDR USARJ desired extension of the system to Camp Zama. Since cable distribution would be costly and excess microwave equipment for television transmission being retrograded from Thailand was available, FEN requested a microwave frequency through COMUSJAPAN/J6 to transmit the television signal from the studio location to Camp Zama.⁴⁰ The Japanese RRB authorized a frequency for this transmission system in March 1976, and CCTV was extended to Camp Zama shortly thereafter.⁴¹

Japan-Korea Microwave Radio System (U)

(U) In an effort to improve DCS Japan-Korea communications and simultaneously permit total release of USG facilities at Itazuke Air Base, quid-pro-quo agreements were accomplished with GOJ to replace the existing Itazuke/Changsan radio system.⁴²

(U) The only remaining USG facilities at Itazuke are a 60-channel tropospheric scatter (tropo) radio terminal linking Japan with Korea and a broadband terminal providing leased service to Sasebo, Iwakuni and Fuchu. Under the terms of the agreement with the GOJ, the tropo radio system will be replaced with a new line-of-sight (LOS) microwave radio system at Seburiyama, effecting a Seburiyama-Changsan communications link. This replacement action includes a repeater site at Tsushima Island.

(U) The nodal point at Itazuke will be deactivated upon completion of construction at Seburiyama. The new microwave system will be equipped for 60-channels with the capability to be expanded to 96-channels. The additional channels will also allow replacement of the 36-channel tactical radio (AN/TRC-35) Seburiyama-Changsan system. In conjunction with the movement of the nodal point, the broadband terminal at Itazuke will also be relocated to Seburiyama, thus permitting total release of Itazuke Air Base.

(U) Major milestones established for this project are: contract awards - April 77; begin construction - June/July 77; complete construction - April/May 78.

Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) (U)

(U) Final results of the test of AUTOVON outdialing, which was initiated in late 1975, proved favorable.⁴⁴ Consequently, this service was instituted on a permanent basis affording direct dial capability at ROUTINE precedence to PACOM area AUTOVON numbers for designated class "A" telephone subscribers at selected Kanto Plain bases. Operator workloads have been correspondingly reduced.⁴⁵

(U) At year end a second study was in progress examining the feasibility of extending this service to Iwakuni MCAS and Atsugi NAF.⁴⁶

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AUTOVON Call Ticketing (U)

(U) In January, 1976, COMUSJAPAN implemented a CINCPAC requirement for ticketing all AUTOVON calls placed from two-wire phones at a precedence above routine.⁴⁷ In the tasking document, COMUSJAPAN requested weekly reports on the number of calls, by precedence, from each switchboard extending such calls and stressed the importance of continuous command attention to telecommunications economy and discipline.⁴⁸ As a result of these measures, significant reductions were attained in the number of FLASH, IMMEDIATE and PRIORITY calls placed by US Forces in Japan. Although occasional sharp increases in the number of higher precedence calls were noted during periods of potential crisis--such as the MIG-25 incident-- service commands appear to have reached an optimum level of reduced usage consistent with operational requirements.

(U) To lessen the reporting burden for the service commands while still providing this headquarters with the necessary management data, the frequency of the toll ticket reports will be changed from weekly to monthly in 1977.⁴⁹

Zukeran Base Telephone System (U)

(U) When the Zukeran facility was transferred from the Army to the USMC on 1 July 1975, the Army Communications Command Japan took the position that the operation and maintenance of the base telephone system should also be transferred to the Marine Corps. Inter-service agreement on this proposal could not be reached, however, and by the close of 1975 the matter had been referred to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L) for decision.⁵⁰

(U) In March 1976, a decision was announced assigning operation and maintenance responsibilities to the Air Force as part of the PBD 253 Implementation Plan.⁵¹ Final details regarding the transfer of this function are being decided between the Army and the Air Force and completion of all requirements is anticipated by March 1977.⁵²

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FOOTNOTES

1. C/S USFJ ltr to Minister-Counselor, US Embassy, Tokyo, dtd 1 Apr 76.
2. AMEMBASSY TOKYO 291010Z Oct 76.
3. CINCPAC 030129Z Nov 76.
4. CINCSAC 282304Z Nov 75.
5. COMUSJ 110227Z Dec 75.
6. COMUSJ 270052Z Feb 76.
7. CINCSAC 302154Z Apr 76.
8. COMUSJ 060658Z Jul 76.
9. JCS 171258Z Aug 76.
10. USMCEB 211636Z Oct 76.
11. COMUSJ 120138Z Jan 76.
12. CINCPAC 172107Z Jan 76.
13. JCS 281955Z Jul 76.
14. CINCPAC 130240Z Aug 76.
15. CDRUSARJ 020550Z Sep 76.
16. COMUSJ 220016Z Oct 76.
17. CINCPAC 272057Z Nov 76.
18. COMUSJ 230527Z Dec 76.
19. CINCPAC 100205Z Jan 76.
20. J6 Point Paper, 16 Mar 77, Subj: Project Apache.
21. CINCPAC 230246Z Jul 76; CINCPAC 060007Z Dec 76; COMUSJ 130140Z Dec 76.
22. JSO/J3 ltr No. 12, 28 Sep 76.

23. COMUSJ 070718Z Oct 76.
24. CINCPAC 182356Z Oct 76.
25. JCS 221903Z Oct 76.
26. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 24.
27. CNO ltr, 9 Dec 76, Subj: Acknowledgement Memorandum; forwarding of (with enclosure: JCS acknowledgement Memorandum N7631, dtd 12 Nov 76).
28. USFJ/J1 ltr, 31 Aug 76, Subj: Out-of-Cycle Change to COMUSJAPAN JMP.
29. CINCPAC 271914Z Sep 76, Subj: BESEP Planning for COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS ADP System.
30. NAVSEEA/JAPAN ltr, 24 Nov 76 (Ser 729), Subj: COMUSJAPAN WWMCCS System, Base Electronics System Engineering Plan, Submission of.
31. CINCPAC/J6317 ltr, 30 Nov 76, Subj: Draft Letter of Agreement, Commander in Chief Pacific, Commander US Forces Korea, and Commander US Forces Japan WWMCCS ADP Support Agreement; COMUSJ 160123Z Dec 76.
32. J3 HistSum CY 76; J6 HistSum CY 76.
33. JFP 252142Z Jun 76; Frequency Subcommittee Technical Liaison Channel Document FBUS/M, 4 July 1976.
34. HQ USAF 211955Z Jul 76.
35. JFP 041710Z Aug 76; JFP 051725Z Aug 76; JFP 201410Z Oct 76.
36. COMUSJ 280240Z May 75; CINCPAC 191721Z Sep 75.
37. US-Japan Frequency Subcommittee Document F-62, 24 Sep 1976.
38. Minutes, 350th Joint Committee meeting, 7 Oct 76.
39. US-Japan Frequency Subcommittee Document F-62, 24 Sep 76.
40. 5AF 130106Z Feb 76.
41. COMUSJ 190403Z Mar 76.
42. Facilities Subcommittee Memorandum for Joint Committee, Memo No. 1201, 27 Aug 76.
43. DCA PAC 060158Z Nov 76.

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44. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 80.
45. Attachment 6, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
46. Ibid.
47. CINCPAC 070145Z Jan 76.
48. COMUSJ 190445Z Jan 76.
49. J6 HistSum CY 76.
50. HQ USFJ History 1975, pp. 78-79.
51. SECDEF 132124Z Mar 76.
52. COMUSJAPAN/J6 ltr, 24 Nov 76, Subj: Japan Communications Coordinating Committee (JCCC) meeting of 16/17 Nov 76.
53. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 77.

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Chapter 7

SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

SECTION I - LEGAL AFFAIRS

US Forces Personnel in Japanese Prisons (U)

(U) In a report to the PACOM Legal Conference in 1975, it was noted that there had been an increase in the SOFA prison population.¹ Shortly after reversion of Okinawa, the prison population began to rise until, as of 2 December 1974, a total of 151 SOFA persons were serving sentences in Japanese prisons. The all time high of 161 USFJ personnel in Japanese jails was reached in March 1975. The reversion of Okinawa to the Government of Japan on 15 May 1972, with the corresponding increase in the number of US Forces personnel subject to US-Japan SOFA, and consequently the jurisdiction of Japan, resulted in a corresponding increase in the SOFA prison population. Another factor noticed was an increased tendency toward the use of hard drugs and the judges to impose unsuspended long prison terms as a deterrent in the drug traffic. Japanese officials were concerned lest the Japanese populace be infected with narcotic addiction.²

(U) This trend of increasing SOFA prison population has reversed itself and in the period from 2 December 1974 to 31 December 1976, the total of 151 SOFA persons serving sentences of imprisonment in Japanese prisons was reduced to 79 persons.³ In addition, there were 24 persons in pre-trial confinement as of the end of the calendar year.⁴ Factors contributing to this reduction include these influences: a declining US military population on Okinawa and in Japan;⁵ the tremendous effort made on the part of the service commanders during the last two years to lower the crime rate on Okinawa;⁶ and a noted increase in the number of suspended sentences being meted out by the Japanese courts.⁷ The latter may have resulted from a change in thinking on the part of the Ministry of Justice as to the desirability of having a large number of US SOFA prisoners. It had been pointed out by the USFJ Legal Advisor to Ministry of Justice officials when the SOFA prison population was at its highest that Japan had approximately one-half of the US military personnel confined worldwide. This fact seemed to come as a surprise to them.⁸

(U) One unusual prison incident occurred in 1976. During a visit to the Haiki Prison by a member of the J73 staff on 23 June 1976, it was reported that a USAF prisoner may have been beaten.⁹ A prisoner who had just been released certified by sworn statement that the airman had

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been beaten.¹⁰ The matter was brought to the attention of the Provost Marshal Liaison Division who sent an official to talk to the prisoners concerning this incident.¹¹ He returned with a finding that the airman had probably been beaten. Consequently, USFJ's Legal Advisor (J73) visited the prison and spoke to the prison officials about this incident. This headquarters also contacted the Justice Ministry on the matter, who in turn sent a team to the prison to investigate.¹²

(U) It was finally concluded that, if the incident had occurred, there was insufficient evidence to prove it, except the statement of the airman and a fellow prisoner. In any event, the interest generated by this case should prove to be a deterrent, if the airman had in fact been abused by prison officials. The incident has resulted in increased prison visitation as well as detailed debriefing of released prisoners.¹³

US-Japan Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee (U)

(U) As reported in our 1975 History, it was agreed at the 321st Joint Committee Meeting of 17 July 1975, to refer to the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee for study and recommendation, the question of police liaison between US military and Japanese police authorities and the question of US law enforcement personnel authority to apprehend and arrest non-SOFA offenders outside of the US facility and area. This topic was identified as a key issue for resolution during 1976.¹⁴

(U) The US and Japanese sides both sent representatives to Okinawa and found that over-all liaison and cooperation between US military and Japanese police agencies was very good.¹⁵

(U) Representatives to the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee met informally several times during the year and have executed several position papers relative to the off-base authority of US law enforcement personnel in Japan. The most recent US position paper was presented to the Japanese on 28 September 1976. Although satisfactory resolution was not attained by the end of the year, it appears that the two sides are very close to an agreed position.¹⁶

Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee (U)

(U) According to the records of this headquarters, the US Forces have required the inclusion of a hold harmless clause in joint use agreements with all non-GOJ agencies and individuals. The clause in effect relieves the US Forces of liability for any loss or damage to property and injury or death resulting from the joint use unless the loss, damage, injury or death resulted from the willful or wanton misconduct of an agent, officer, etc., of the US.¹⁷

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(U) On 31 March 1976, at a Facilities Subcommittee pre-meeting, a need was identified to revise the language of the current liability clause about non-GOJ agencies' use of US Forces facilities.¹⁸ USFJ/J4 recommended that it be included as part of the next Interservice JAG Conference for review by each service.¹⁹ The matter was presented to the conferees at an Interservice JAG Conference held on 15 June 1976.²⁰ The Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee reviewed the history of the problem, revealing the following information. Beginning in 1974 when the "hold harmless" clauses were being discussed at the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee, the focal point of the discussions was Sumitomo's use of the US Navy Ship Repair Facility. At that time, the Japanese side on the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee did not agree with the "hold harmless" clause. An arrangement was therefore made for a local agreement which did not involve GOJ. Accordingly, a proposal had been submitted by the US on 3 September 1974, which was rejected by the Japanese. Their non-concurrence was with the language in our USFJPL which stated the US Government shall be under no liability under Article XVIII of the SOFA, coupled with the language in our hold harmless agreement clause. The Japanese considered this to be a unilateral abrogation of Article XVIII by the US.²²

(U) In an attempt to break the impasse, in early July 1976, a revised "hold harmless" clause was presented to the Japanese side of the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee.²³ On 15 July 1976, the Japanese Chairman of the Facilities Subcommittee was informed by letter from the US Chairman of the Facilities Subcommittee the US intended to substitute the revised liability statement for all future joint use matters. Pending final action by the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee, this new clause would apply when the petitioner was an individual or agency other than of the Government of Japan.

(U) On 23 July 1976, representatives of the Japanese Facilities Division met with the USFJ Legal Advisor and presented the Japanese proposal on the clause. On 26 July 1976, the Legal Advisor met with the various service Judge Advocates to discuss this proposal. It was agreed the Japanese proposal was not acceptable as it in effect negated the non-liability clause.²⁵

(U) On 25 July 1976, an informal meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel with the US and GOJ Chairmen of the Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee and service SJA representatives in attendance. The question of the "hold harmless" clause in joint use agreements was discussed at length. It was the Japanese position that under Japanese law, the joint user or the third party victim could not be deprived by contract of his right of recovery against the tortfeasor; that such a victim could still make a claim against the GOJ who under Article XVIII, SOFA, could then look to the US for the contribution envisioned thereunder. The US took the position that a great majority of the joint use agreements were for the benefit of the joint user and not the US and, therefore, the US should

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not be required to accept the expanded risk of joint use without some protection against the liability created by this risk. The Japanese side agreed to look at the possibility of insurance coverage in such a situation and would advise the US side.²⁶ On the 6th of November, the Japanese representatives requested they be provided with information if hold harmless clauses are used in joint use agreements in other countries with whom the US has SOFA agreements. Their specific request was forwarded to CINCPAC/JA who forwarded the request to Washington.²⁷ The issue remained pending at the end of the year.

Environmental and Safety Standards Affecting US Forces in Japan (U)

(U) This subject has been a key domestic issue within the calendar year. It is an integral part of a larger and more general problem US Forces have in Japan with regard to the control of US facilities and areas. In countries or areas not under US control or administration, DOD guidelines provide that DOD projects or activities are subject to the generally applicable environmental laws, regulations and stipulations of the foreign government concerned. The DOD guidelines, however, must be viewed within the context of applicable inter-governmental agreements, the provisions of which would be controlling. It has been the traditional view of the US Forces, Japan and one shared by GOJ officials, that US Forces are not subject to Japanese law within facilities and areas provided to the US under the Mutual Cooperation Security Treaty, except as specifically provided for in the SOFA and related agreements. Under Article III of the SOFA, within such facilities and areas, the "US may take all the measures necessary for the establishment, operation, safeguarding and control." This all-inclusive language is further buttressed by Agreed Minutes and Agreed Views²⁸ pertaining to Article XVII (Criminal Jurisdiction), as well as long-standing practice. The freedom of action accorded to the US under Article III is not unqualified. The US agrees under paragraph 2 of this Article, not to exercise the right so accorded in a manner so as to interfere with navigation, aviation, communication, or land travel to or from, or within the territories of Japan. Paragraph 3 of Article II provides operations in the facilities and areas in use by the US shall be carried on with due regard for public safety. "Due regard" has not been construed to mean strict compliance.²⁹

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(U) The more immediate areas of concern during CY 1976 have related to application of the Japanese fire-disaster prevention programs as implemented by new laws and regulations. There are two Japanese laws which pose the most likely possibility for future requests for rights to inspect on US bases by local authorities. They are the amendments to the Fire Service Law³¹ and the Law of Prevention of Disasters at Petroleum Complexes, etc., which became effective in 1976.³² The Mayor of Yokohama City requested authorization for Yokohama City Fire Department officers to visit/inspect Tsurumi POL Depot. Permission for a visit was granted for the purpose of a briefing and tour of the facilities. The day before the scheduled visit, the Mayor cancelled the visit because he wanted to conduct an inspection. He maintained he had a duty under the new laws to inspect all POL facilities within his area of responsibility.³³

Noise Pollution Lawsuits Involving US Facilities (U)

(U) Yokota Air Force Base. The Yokota noise pollution lawsuit was filed in Japanese court on 22 May 1976. There are 42 plaintiffs and 97 attorneys involved in the filing of the lawsuit. The complaint requested as a remedy that the defendant (GOJ) prohibit the US Armed Forces: (1) to use Yokota AB for take-off/landing of any aircraft during the time period each day from 2100-0700, or (2) to cause any noise of 55 phon by engine test by taxiing of the aircraft, etc., to reach the residence of the plaintiffs. The defendant was additionally requested to pay ¥1,150,000 plus interest to each plaintiff. The defendant was further requested to pay at the rate of ¥23,000 per month to each plaintiff from the day following the submission of this petition until the time when take-off/landing and noise of the aircraft would no longer occur. The first hearing was held in the Hachioji District Court on 20 September 1976. The hearing consisted of the reading of

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the complaint and the answer, some points of clarification and opening statements by the plaintiff's attorney and the defense attorney. The second session was held on 8 December 1976 at the Hachioji Court House. Plaintiff's counsel argued the government was delaying the proceedings by asking for unnecessary explanation from the plaintiffs. The government denied the allegation and claimed the explanation was necessary because of the ambiguities raised by the plaintiffs. The next session is anticipated in early 1977.³⁶

(U) Atsugi Naval Air Facility. A noise pollution lawsuit dated 8 September 1976 was filed in the Yokohama District Court by the residents in the environs of Atsugi Naval Air Facility, demanding an injunction against aircraft landings and take-offs during certain hours and compensation for past and future damages. The lawsuit bears certain similarity to the Yokota litigation but differs because of the joint use of the base by the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force and the US Navy. The first hearing was held on 22 December 1976 at the Yokohama District Court. A lawyer for the 92 plaintiffs read their demands for a ban on aircraft flights at the facility during the hours from 2000 through 0800 and on aircraft noise over 65 phon during 0800-2000. They also requested compensation payment to the plaintiffs* for their sufferings from aircraft noise in the past and future. An attorney for the defendant (GOJ) stressed that the base was under the control of US Forces based on the Japan-US Security Treaty and the related SOFA. He further argued the State could not ask unilaterally the US Forces for aircraft flight restriction there. He thus contended that the local residents have no legal basis on which they can bring a lawsuit against the State calling for restrictions on US Forces base activities. The next hearing is scheduled for 7 March 1977.³⁷

Japanese Public Land Law as it Affects US Forces in Okinawa (U)

(U) In anticipation of the reversion of Okinawa, the Japanese Diet in May of 1972 passed the Provisional Land Use Law which authorized the continued use of land occupied by US Forces in Okinawa for a period of five years. It was anticipated that new lease arrangements would be accomplished with the property owners prior to the expiration of the Provisional Law. At the end of the calendar year, approximately 450 landowners were still refusing to enter into lease arrangements with the Government of Japan. Japanese officials did not anticipate that the figure would be reduced below 300 before the law expires in May 1977. Accordingly, the GOJ worked vigorously to have a new law passed which would authorize the continued use of the land by the US Forces after the expiration date of the effective land use law. Even though the US Forces held this land by virtue of an international agreement, the GOJ would still be in a politically compromised position in the event that a new law was not passed.³⁸

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(U) COMUSJAPAN will continue to monitor this situation in close cooperation with the GOJ.

Applicability of Local Japanese Laws to Goods Imported for US Forces, Japan (U)

(U) In June 1976, certain "adult magazines" such as Penthouse, Playboy, Hustler, etc., were found in several Okinawa bookstores. The source of these magazines was allegedly traced to the USS Seaman's Club. Shortly thereafter, Japanese customs agents checked incoming US mail. They discovered packages of "adult magazines" addressed to the Okinawa branch of the Stars and Stripes. When they inquired of the US postal staff if this was "official mail," they were erroneously told it was not "official mail" because the packages were not franked. Thereupon, the customs agents seized the packages as pornographic material under Japanese laws. The US defended the importation of these magazines under Article XI of the SOFA as official mail imported for Pacific Stars and Stripes, a DOD non-appropriated fund activity.³⁹

(U) The Japanese Justice Ministry was contacted informally by the Legal Advisor for assistance in resolving the problem at the lowest level and with as little fanfare as possible as the US had to defend its rights to unrestricted importation under SOFA.⁴⁰

(U) Further negotiations with the local Okinawan authorities resulted in the magazines being returned to the US authorities. The Japanese requested the US take all steps necessary to insure that such magazines did not get into the hands of non-SOFA personnel in the future.⁴¹

(U) The appropriate US postal personnel were also advised that all mail addressed to SOFA organizations and agencies, as opposed to individuals, is considered official mail and not subject to customs inspection or seizure.⁴²

Foreign Claims (U)

(U) The procedures observed by the office charged with single-service claims responsibility for foreign claims arising in Japan are largely dictated by the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and the Government of Japan. As a result of many years of cooperation, it appears that the American and Japanese offices charged with settlement of foreign claims arising in Japan chargeable to the United States have evolved adequate formal and informal procedures to insure the early and amicable settlement of claims within their purview. Frequent consultation has been utilized to insure full understanding of difficulties and/or problems faced by the other government and to avoid needless

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confrontations. Some evidence of the historically successful use of present procedures may be found in the fact that no claim has ever had to be submitted for arbitration within the memory of any member of the Claims Office (in excess of 20 years).

(U) Working arrangements between the services in Japan appear to be adequate. Claims investigation files forwarded generally exhibited a satisfactory level of understanding of the peculiar circumstances attending the settlement of foreign claims in Japan. The level of legal analysis afforded individual claims usually has been adequate. There have been no observable patterns of deficiencies attributable to any particular agency. Absence of factual data in some reports received appears to have been traceable to the short term of assignments served in Japan by servicemen involved in incidents.

(U) No known problems have been encountered in Japan during the past year involving payments in the nature of solatium. USFJ Policy Letter 30-2, as amended, supplemented by the experience of claims personnel throughout Japan, appears to contain adequate guidance to ensure observance of the custom as practiced in Japan. The concept that payment of solatium is essentially a command responsibility has been observed.⁴³

(U) Foreign claims processed during FY 75 and FY 76 were as follows:⁴⁴

a. Claims arising from acts of United States Forces personnel not done in the performance of official duty:

	<u>FY 75</u>		<u>FY 76</u>	
	81	\$194,332.76	88	\$183,784.50

b. Claims arising from the actions of United States Forces personnel in the performance of their official duties subject to US-Japan SOFA:

		<u>FY 75</u>		<u>FY 76</u>
Air Force	24	\$ 56,608.36	28	\$ 16,889.02
Coast Guard	2	932.55	0	---
Army	78	51,203.49	69	32,443.61
Navy	145	153,931.62	96	23,647.28
Marines	<u>174</u>	<u>77,304.44</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>146,902.27</u>
Total	423	\$339,980.46	432	\$219,882.18

The Child Advocacy Program (U)

(U) The USFJ Legal Advisor's office (J73) has become involved in the child advocacy program.⁴⁵ This program is geared to the handling and processing of cases involving child abuse and child neglect.

(U) Four problem areas complicate implementation of the program within US Forces, Japan. The first of these is the inherent problem whether disciplinary action should be preferred against the abusing or neglecting military member or, alternatively, an attempt be made to rehabilitate the offender. The second problem concerns the removal of children from a home without parental consent. Removal of children from a home without the consent of parents or guardian is normally accomplished in the United States by court action. In Japan, a "hands off" attitude exists on the part of the Government of Japan with regard to US military problems of child abuse and neglect. This reluctance on the part of Japanese officials to interfere in the family relationship leaves US military authorities without a court of competent jurisdiction to carry out the forced removal of children from abusing or neglecting parents.⁴⁶

(U) The third problem is how to deal with the dependent abuser. With regard to the military member, US military authorities have adequate means whereby the member can be punished for the abuse or negligence of his children. The spouse, on the other hand, is not as easily dealt with. Curtailment of the military member or termination of government quarters are possible remedies which have been discussed. But they are inadequate and their use is often unsuccessful.⁴⁷

(U) The fourth area of concern involves the personal legal liability of the volunteer worker and the foster parent for while the volunteer's exposure to tort liability may be minimal, the possibility of being held liable does exist. This possibility discourages prospective volunteers.

(U) These problems and other issues must be resolved in order to build a viable child advocacy program in an overseas environment. It is anticipated USFJ involvement will increase as the program expands during 1977.⁴⁸

Interservice Legal Conferences (U)

(U) In January 1975, the USFJ Legal Advisor instituted a program whereby the service judge advocates would meet periodically to exchange ideas, discuss mutual problems and resolve differences in practices among the services in those legal matters affecting SOFA or US-Japan relations. Thus, a unified approach vis-a-vis the Government of Japan could be assured.⁴⁹

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(U) Interservice JAG conferences have been held at the Sanno Hotel, Camp Zama, Yokota Air Base and Yokosuka Naval Station. Participants included, in addition to the Staff Judge Advocates USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, and 5AF, the Officer in Charge of Naval Legal Services Office, Yokosuka, the Senior Staff Judge Advocate at Iwakuni, and on occasion, Marine Staff Judge Advocates from Okinawa.⁵⁰

(U) Many of the key issues discussed at these conferences have been addressed separately in this historical report; e.g., US police authority outside USFJ facilities and areas, the question of Japanese requests to conduct inspections on US facilities and areas in accordance with provisions of new disaster prevention and fire safety legislation, and noise pollution lawsuits.⁵¹

(U) Other illustrative topics and results of the conferences have been:

a. A pamphlet entitled "Japanese Laws and You," after coordination between the service judge advocates in Japan, was published as a USFJ pamphlet.

b. A common procedure for reporting traffic cases on DD Form 838 was worked out at the JAG Conference and put into effect in USFJPL 110-1.

c. The issue of whether a US SOFA person with USFJ Form 4 could operate a JN-owned vehicle was raised; it was jointly concluded that they could do so without violating the agreement.

d. Japanese law prohibits sale of alcohol to persons under 20 years of age; however, it was concluded that under Article III, SOFA, the US commanders could authorize on US facilities sale to US personnel 18 years or older, keeping in mind the application of the Japanese Dram Shop Act.

e. After coordination at the conference, it was concluded Agreed View 40 notification should be made when there is evidence that "an offense has apparently been committed." Language in USFJPL 110-1, which could be interpreted to require an Agreed View 40 notification only when there was sufficient evidence to establish an offense, was changed to reflect the consensus of the conferees.

f. It was agreed by the conferees it would be useful to have a JAG member from one of the services, on a rotational basis, sit in as an observer at each Joint Committee Meeting.

g. Cooperation with Japanese police, it was concluded by the conferees, does not include US turning over completed investigations to the Japanese National Police to have them apprehend suspect and place him in pre-trial confinement. Also, Agreed View 40 notification should not be delayed to give Japanese National Police more time to investigate a case.

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h. It was concluded by the conferees retired personnel in Japan are entitled to participate in educational programs provided to SOFA personnel.

i. USARJ Reg 600-101 contains a chart setting out various categories of SOFA privileges, including commissary and exchange privileges for retirees. It was concluded not to make this a USFJ policy letter because it would increase the visibility of the issue with Japanese authorities.

j. Border clearance requirements from Okinawa to Japan were questioned by 5AF Chief of Security Police. The issue was raised and the conferees concluded the procedure was necessary to prevent personnel on international hold from departing Japan.⁵²

Law Day (U)

(U) On 1 May 1976, in observance of Law Day, a social function was hosted at the Sanno Hotel by COMUSJAPAN, together with the Staff Judge Advocates of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Among the guests were prominent members of the Japanese judiciary, including Supreme Court justices, the Minister of Justice, prosecutors and other GOJ officials. The function was also attended by the service component commanders, the Ambassador, and other US personnel.

(U) The excellent attendance and participation by a large number of Japanese guests in this function illustrated the success of our endeavors to establish close liaison with our Japanese counterparts in all areas of the legal spectrum. On 1 October 1976, a reciprocal function was hosted by the Japanese side in honor of Japanese Law Day, to which the judge advocates of the various services in the Tokyo area were invited. These functions strengthened the outstanding relationship which existed between the members of the legal profession of both countries in 1976.

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SECTION II -- PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PROTOCOL ACTIVITIES

USFJ Public Affairs (U)

(U) COMUSJ/J71 Public Affairs Office, served as the focal point for US Forces Japan, responding to the multitude of queries and requests for assistance from American media representatives (Newsweek, ABC, NBC, Wall Street Journal, UPI and AP among others) as well as from the Japanese media (Japan Broadcasting Company, Mainichi Daily News and Kyodo Wire Service). The queries ranged from military pay scales to infantry weapon capability. Requests varied from arranging still photography sessions of aircraft and equipment to providing assistance in preparing major documentaries on the Seventh Fleet and the Typhoon Chasers on Guam. There were nearly 400 different requests and queries this year. The objective of the Public Affairs Office during 1976 was to ensure responsive programs and public affairs efforts were undertaken by US Forces in Japan. Continuous sensitive negotiations, changing national and international relationships and new areas of concern locally and nationally provided the background for such public affairs programs. Toward this end COMUSJ/J71 aimed at:

- a. Increasing professional relationships with both local, national and Tokyo-based US media;
- b. Encouraging greater cooperation among service Public Affairs staffs;
- c. Encouraging greater staff utilization of public affairs capability;
- d. Combatting premature public release of information by GOJ;
- e. Increasing liaison with GOJ agency public affairs counterparts;
- f. Increasing closer liaison with both Japanese and American civilian organizations. ⁵³

(U) During 1976, the major stories in Japan included:

- a. The Lockheed Scandal;
- b. The Panmunjon Incident;
- c. The MIG-25 Affair;
- d. The US Presidential Election;
- e. The Japanese Diet Election.

(U) The Lockheed Scandal, once the story was broken, dominated the media throughout the year and it is anticipated it will continue to gain much

attention until the court cases of the accused are finally resolved. No queries were directed to this headquarters as a result of the story.

(U) The Panmunjon Tree Cutting Incident and the MIG-25 Affair focused media attention on US Forces Japan and its activities. COMUSJ/J71 provided public affairs support and coordinated US Forces release of information in response to the myriad queries and considerable interest raised by these events. Where applicable, J71 ensured approved press guidance provided by higher headquarters was compiled with when processing and coordinating information to be released by US military public affairs activities in country as a result of these requests. 54

(U) The election of President Carter caused considerable speculation by the Japanese media during 1976 as a result of his campaign pledge to pull out US ground forces from Korea. Many articles were printed regarding the effect of the proposed pullout on Japanese security. Even routine activities and exercises by US Forces were questioned regarding possible Korean withdrawal implications. This situation has created an unusual climate wherein public affairs activities assumed an added importance. The potential for serious misinterpretation and misunderstanding by local and national media and the public of US Forces operations, activities or intentions was always present. Because Japanese security and defense issues are now discussed freely by the media, the level of awareness of such issues by the Japanese public has been significantly elevated. COMUSJ/J71 continued to monitor this situation and identified as a key objective for 1977 the resolution of uncertainties of our host nation, consistent with US foreign policy and official public affairs guidance, attendant to the change in the US administration. 55

(U) The Japanese Diet Election was a major story. Though no direct queries were received by US Forces Japan as a result of the election coverage, all US Forces activities had the potential of impacting on the election and therefor a low key public affairs profile was maintained.

(U) On Okinawa, US Forces Japan continued to receive extensive coverage of all activities by the local press. The artillery firing over Highway 104 and the landing of B-52 aircraft for weather evacuations received a great deal of attention. Even though most coverage was factually accurate, editorializing was generally unfavorable to the presence of US Forces activities. An anti-military theme was predominate in the local media.

US Presence in Japan and the News Media (U)

(U) Media interest in the activities of US Forces in Japan continued at a high level throughout 1976. In general, the major Japanese media treated US presence with a balanced view and reported the issues in a reasonably accurate fashion. The growing willingness of the Government of Japan and the Japan Defense Agency to discuss security matters in the Diet and to the Japanese press was helpful. The resident US press corps

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in Tokyo, a capable and influential body of newsmen, dealt with such subjects in a balanced and non-inflammatory nature.

(U) The presence of US Forces in Japan had the potential for being turned into a Public Affairs problem. Few issues represented misunderstandings or disagreements on a government-to-government basis, but rather served as convenient vehicles for opposition party attacks aimed primarily at the reigning Liberal Democratic Party. Such issues generally fell into three categories:

a. Those related to the USFJ bases and facilities and the impact on the local community of our day-to-day activities;

b. Those stemming from reactions to specific incidents involving DOD personnel and/or equipment;

c. Those related to the local disclosure of certain facets of US operations permissible under the provisions of the Security Treaty but known in detail only at the most senior levels.

(U) Cooperation and good working relationships among the Embassy, Headquarters USFJ and the services were outstanding during 1976. This cooperative atmosphere was conducive to the rapid resolution of minor difficulties and permitted USFJ and the US Embassy to cooperate to the maximum degree permissible with the Foreign Ministry as they managed the release of information to the Diet and the local press. It is anticipated continued support along these lines will be required in the future to mitigate opportunities for exploitation through the media by opposition forces. 56

Public Affairs Advisory Council (U)

(U) COMUSJ/J71 hosted the annual meeting of the Public Affairs Advisory Council at Yokota AB on 23 Nov 76. All Public Affairs Officers and Information Officers assigned in Japan were invited. Brigadier General Harry J. Dalton, Jr., Director of Information, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington DC was the guest speaker and addressed the topic of "Military Public Affairs in the Late 70's." Significant conference discussions centered on the local press situation in Okinawa, Far East Network Plans for television expansion, and working relationships between public affairs offices and the Stars and Stripes. 57

Distinguished Visitors (U)

(U) In light of developments in the world political situation, increased emphasis has been placed on US-Japanese relations, especially in the area of defense commitments. Realignment of US Forces in the Pacific area naturally followed these policy decisions. The result has been an increase in official visitor traffic to Japan by Congressional, DOD civilian, and military officials. Distinguished visitors during 1976 included:

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4-10 Jan 14-16 Jan	RADM Martin D. Carmody, USN Naval Inspector General
9-16 Jan	Bishop Clarence E. Hobgood, GS-16E Bishop for the Armed Forces The Episcopal Church Center
12 Jan	Admiral Maurice F. Weisner, USN CINCPACFLT
15-16 Jan	Lt Gen George E. Schaffer, USAF HQ USAF, Surgeon General
15-16 Jan	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
18-19 Jan 23-25 Jan	Brig Gen Edward Nash, USAF Military Airlift Command Inspector General
20-22 Jan	Brig Gen Charles E. Williams, USAF HQ PACOM, J-6
21-23 Jan	Honorable Martin R. Hoffman Secretary of the Army
21-28 Jan	Brig Gen George L. McFadden, USA Deputy Chief, Central Security Service, Deputy Director for Field Management & Evaluation, Natl Security Agency
26-28 Jan	RADM Donald G. Iselin, USN Vice Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

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31 Jan-6 Feb	RADM Leonard A. Snead, USN Commander Fighter/Airborne Early Warning Wing, Pacific
5-6 Feb 8-11 Feb	Dr. A. Purnell Bailey, GS-16E Associate General Secretary The United Methodist Church
11 Feb	Mr. Harold L. Brownman Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Logistics
14-21 Feb	Maj Gen Oren E. DeHaven, USA, HQ DA Director of Transportation & Services
23-24 Feb	Lt Gen Robert E. Hails, USAF HQ USAF, DCS Systems & Logistics
25-28 Feb	Rev. Wayne Heil, GS-16E Church of God, Ministry of Military
26 Feb-2 Mar	Mr. Franklin J. Burchfield, GS-16 Office of the Comptroller of the Navy Director of Banking & Currency Financing
29 Feb-4 Mar	General George S. Brown, USAF Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
2-4 Mar	Maj Gen Cecil W. Hospelhorn, USA Commander, Army & Air Force Exchange Service
3-7 Mar	Monsignor James J. Markham, GS-16E Vice Chancellor, Military Ordinariate Roman Catholic Church
7-14 Mar	Maj Gen Vincent H. Ellis, USA Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service

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10 Mar General Motoharu Shirakawa, JASDF
Retiring Chairman of the Joint
Staff Council, Japan Defense Agency

11-18 Mar RADM William J. Crowe, USN
Office of the Assistant Secretary of
Defense, International Security Affairs,
Director East Asia & Pacific Region

17-18 Mar Brig Gen William G. McLaren, USAF
HQ PACAF/DCS Communications-Electronics

25 Mar Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, JMSDF
Recently appointed Chairman of the Joint
Staff Council, Japan Defense Agency

25-27 Mar Maj Gen Milton G. Persons, Jr., USA
HQ DA, The Judge Advocate General

25-27 Mar RADM James W. Moreau, USCG
Commander, 14th Coast Guard District

29-30 Mar Maj Gen Thomas A. Aldrich, USAF
Commander, 22nd Air Force

3-5 Apr Mr. Joseph P. Cribbins, GS-16
HQ DA, Technical Advisor for
Aviation Logistics

3-7 Apr Maj Gen Orris E. Kelly, USA
DA, Chief of Chaplains

9-12 Apr Rev Milton S. Ernstmeyer, GS-16E
Division of Service to US Military
Personnel, Lutheran Council

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12-13 Apr	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
16-19 Apr	Maj Gen Paul T. Smith, USA HQ DA, Adjutant General
20-22 Apr	General Louis H. Wilson, USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps
24-28 Apr	RADM Ralph M. Ghormley, USN Defense Communications Agency Director of Operations
25-30 Apr	Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz DOD, International Security Affairs Deputy Assistant Secretary (East Asian and Pacific Affairs)
27 Apr-1 May	RADM Robert G. Williams, USN HQ PACOM Surgeon
30 Apr-5 May	Col (Brig Gen Select) Bernard Ardisana USAF, Vice Commander, USAF Security Service
3 May	Admiral Noel Gayler, USN CINCPAC
4-8 May	Dr. Edward C. Killin, GS-16 Director, Pacific DOD Schools
5-10 May	Mr. Thomas W. Nelson, GS-17 Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force
11 May	Lt Gen John W. Vessey, Jr., USA HQ DA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
19-25 May	Mr. Rowland A. Morrow, GS-16 Dir Defense Investigative Program Office

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20-25 May Mr. Winston E. Henry, GS-16E
Asst to the Vice President,
Armed Forces Liaison
American National Red Cross

22-23 May General Louis L. Wilson, USAF
CINCPACAF

23-24 May General Paul K. Carlton, USAF
Commander, Military Airlift Command

26-29 May Mr. Henry M. Bunting, GS-16
Chief of the Office of National Security
Agency - Central Security Service
Field Stations & Field Activities

29 May-2 Jun Lt Gen George Sammet, Jr., USA
Deputy Commanding General for
Material Development

29 May-5 Jun Mr. James R. Harris, GS-16
Deputy Chief National Security Agency-
Central Security Service, Pacific

6-7 Jun Brig Gen Walter H. Baxter, III, USAF
Incoming Commander, 313 Air Division

20-23 Jun Brig Gen William H. Fitch, USMC
Assistant Wing Commander
First Marine Aircraft Wing

23-27 Jun RADM John C. Shepard, USN
Commander, Defense Personnel
Support Center

26-29 Jun Mr. Walter A. Willson, GS-16
Assistant General Counsel,
Secretary of the Air Force

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29 Jun-1 Jul Mr. Frank Fishburne, GS-18
Deputy Comptroller, HQ USAF

3-6 Jul Brig Gen Thurmond Owens, USMC
Commanding General, MCB, Camp Butler
Deputy Commander Marine Bases Pacific
Forward

6-8 Jul Brig Gen Charles E. Canedy, USA
Deputy Director of Operations, HQ DA

7-11 Jul Admiral Noel Gayler, USN
CINCPAC

10-13 Jul Brig Gen H. K. Tompkins, USA
Director, Directorate for Logistics
Plans, Operations and Systems,
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, HQ DA

12 Jul Maj Gen Herbert L. Wilkerson, USMC
Commanding General, 3rd Marine Amphibious
Force

13 Jul Senator Mike Mansfield
Democrat, Montana

17-20 Jul Mr. Amando Espinoza
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Advisor to
Commander AF Military Personnel Center &
Chief of Staff of the Air Force

19-23 Jul Brig Gen Harold L. Coffman, USMC
Inspector General, Headquarters Marine Corps

23-29 Jul Mr. E. A. Rogner
Director, Installation Management and
Planning (OASD) (I&L)

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23-27 Jul VADM Edwin K. Snyder, USN
Commander, US Taiwan Defense Command

25-29 Jul Maj Gen Freddie L. Poston, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations &
Intelligence, HQ PACAF

4-6 Aug Mr. Richard H. Shriver
Director Telecommunications & Command
Control Systems (OSD)

5-8 Aug Maj Gen James M. Rockwell, USA
Vice Director, Defense Communications
Agency

5-6 Aug Lt Gen Andrew B. Anderson, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and
Operations, HQ USAF

7-15 Aug RADM William R. McClendon, USN, HQ
PACOM, J5

11-14 Aug Maj Gen Harold R. Aaron, USA
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
HQ DA

12-17 Aug Mr. Alonzo H. Cotton, GS-16
Deputy Director Material Management
Warner Robins Air Logistic Center

22-28 Aug Dr. Christ Tamborski, GS-16
Senior Scientist, AF Materials Laboratory

28 Aug-1 Sep Brig Gen Van C. Doubleday, USAF
Director of Command Control & Communications/
Communications & Computer Resources
HQ USAF/KRC

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30 Aug-5 Sep	RADM John J. OConner, USN Chief of Navy Chaplains
4-5 Sep	Maj Gen Thomas A. Aldrich, USAF Commander, 22nd Air Force
16-20 Sep	Mr. Norman Klein, PL-313 Assistant Director, Review & Analysis Office, HQ PACOM
18-21 Sep	Reverend S. David Chambers, GS-16E Associate Director, Presbyterian Council for Chaplains & Military Personnel
23-27 Sep	Maj Gen Daniel L. Burkett, USAF Commander, AF Commissary Service
23-27 Sep	Admiral Maurice F. Weisner, USN CINCPAC
27-30 Sep	Mr. William J. Rogers National Commander, American Legion
28-29 Sep	Maj Gen Leroy J. Manor, USAF Incoming Chief of Staff, CINCPAC
30 Sep-1 Oct	General Louis L. Wilson, USAF CINCPACAF
5-7 Oct	Mr. Trenton Boyd, GS-17 Deputy Air Force Auditor
13-15 Oct	Mr. Ben Beeson, GS-17 Civilian Personnel Director, HQ DA
13-14 Oct	Maj Gen Thomas A. Aldrich, USAF Commander, 22nd Air Force

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14-17 Oct Mr. Morton I. Abramowitz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for East Asia & Pacific Affairs

15-20 Oct Admiral James L. Holloway, III, USN
Chief of Naval Operations

15-16 Oct Maj Gen Joseph Koler, Jr., USMC
Commanding General, Third Marine
Amphibious Force

17-19 Oct Honorable Thomas C. Reed
Secretary of the Air Force

17-19 Oct Brig Gen Berry W. Rowe, USAF
Commander, Air Weather Service

18-20 Oct Maj Gen Ralph S. Saunders, USAF
Commander, Air Rescue & Recovery Service

21-28 Oct Reverend Wayne Heil, GS-16E
Ministry to the Military, Pacific Far
East Command, Church of God

23-24 Oct Maj Gen Louis Rachmeler, USA
Coordinator for Army Security Assistance
HQ DA

23-27 Oct Lt Gen John A. Kjellstrom, USA
Comptroller of the Army

26-28 Oct Brig Gen Richard Carr, USAF
Deputy Chief of Chaplains, HQ USAF

4-14 Nov Rabbi Joel Balsam, GS-16E
Director Jewish Welfare Board

2-9 Nov RADM James W. Moreau, USCG
Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District

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5-8 Nov Maj Gen Clay T. Buckingham, USA
HQ DA, Director Management Information
Systems

6-14 Nov Mr. Charles A. Sorrells, GS-16
Congressional Budget Committee
Mr. David Shilling, GS-15
Senate Budget Committee

11-12 Nov Maj Gen Robert C. Marshall, USA
HQ DA, Deputy Chief of Engineers

8-14 Nov Lt Gen Thomas H. Miller, Jr., USMC
16-18 Nov Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation,
Headquarters Marine Corps

11-15 Nov Mrs. Doyle Souders
President, VFW Ladies Auxiliary

13-16 Nov Lt Gen Woodrow W. Vaughan, USA
Director, Defense Supply Agency

17-21 Nov Brig Gen William G. MacLaren, USAF
Commander, Pacific Communications Area

20-24 Nov Mr. Joseph E. Wilkinson, GS-16
Director Pacific Field Division
of Civilian Personnel

22-23 Nov General William V. McBride, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff, HQ USAF

28 Nov-1 Dec Mrs. Norma Brown
National President, American Legion
Auxiliary

2-3 Dec Lt Gen John N. McLaughlin, USMC
Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force,
Pacific

4-7 Dec RADM William McClendon, USN
HQ PACOM, J5

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SECTION III -- COMPTROLLER ADVISOR AFFAIRS

Comptroller Activities (U)

(U) J76 (Comptroller) activities in 1976 primarily involved providing financial data relative to Master Labor Contract Employees for Country Team discussions, coordination on PBD 253 actions, preparation of updates on the Okinawa Off-Base Crime Study, and interface with Japanese Air Self Defense Forces personnel to resolve financial matters associated with the joint MIG 25 study.

(U) During 1976, a significant effort was made to resolve the reimbursability of PACAF Procurement Center, Japan support of U.S. Army components in mainland Japan. The principal obstacle was obtaining firm non-concurrence from USARJ which would then allow resolution through established Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) review channels. It was eventually decided by JCS that no reimbursement would be required in Japan based on Korea Procurement Center (Army) non-reimbursement support of Air Force activities in Korea.

(U) Comptroller efforts in implementing PBD 253 involved USAF assumption of mortuary and wholesale subsistence data processing/accounting support operations on Honshu. Coordination and guidance, as required, was also provided relative to transfer of PACOM central funding from the U.S. Army to U.S. Air Force 18TFW, Kadena AB, Japan.

(U) In September 1976, a concise update on the Okinawa Off-Base Crime Study was provided USFJ/J1. Although a detailed analysis of recent data was performed, no significant deviations were noticed from the basic study. Both trends and patterns of offense remained constant. (See Chapter 1 Section III for additional details).

(U) The arrival of the MIG-25, while primarily an Intelligence concern, created the need to resolve JASDF reimbursement amounts and procedures for U.S. support. During September through December 1976, several discussions were held with JASDF Comptroller personnel. By direction of COMUSJAPAN, J76 initiated a series of messages and telephone calls with CINCPAC, Hq Military Airlift Command, HQ USAF, Joint Chiefs of Staff and American Embassy Japan to resolve the issue. At the conclusion of the year, the actual amount of JASDF reimbursement remained unresolved, although total costs had been identified by the Military Airlift Command. (See Chapter 2 for additional information).

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SECTION IV -- PROVOST MARSHAL ACTIVITIES

USFJ Meetings with GOJ National Police Agency (U)

(U) Three meetings with the Deputy Director-General of the GOJ National Policy Agency (NPA) were held during the calendar year. Salient points of each meeting were transmitted by message to the service commanders concerned for their information and action. Minutes of each meeting were also distributed. These meetings have proven to be of considerable benefit to US Forces Japan. The following issues were among the topics discussed on the dates indicated.

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e. (U) 3 Dec 76 - Antenna Construction at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield. 64 JOI conveyed to NPA the USFJ concern with protest movements against the antenna construction at the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield. NPA was requested to notify USFJ of any problems which may arise from US Forces actions concerning the construction.

f. (U) 3 Dec 76 - Violent Crimes During Holiday Season. 65 It was explained that assaults and robberies involving US Forces personnel on Okinawa traditionally increased during the Christmas and New Year holidays. We advised that USFJ commanders had been alerted to this trend. NPA was requested to alert police to this anticipated problem area.

Okinawa Forum (U)

(U) As proposed by USFJ, a top level forum was created on Okinawa to discuss and resolve regional police and off-base disciplinary problems. 66 The US/GOJ representatives at these meetings were the Okinawa Area Coordinator, Brigadier General Hatch and the Director of the Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, Chief Superintendent Akira Kato, respectively.

(U) This forum significantly improved police liaison and contributed to the reduced off-base crime rate on Okinawa. 67

Japan Wide Licensing of US Forces Private Motorboat Operators (U)

(U) Japanese Law No. 3, 26 Feb 74, an amendment to the Japanese Law for Ship Officers (Law No. 149, 1951) requires operators of all motor vessels, regardless of size, to possess a license. The license is issued by the GOJ Ministry of Transport after the applicant successfully completes a written examination and operational test conducted by the Japan Motorboat Association (JMA).

(U) Licensing examinations are normally conducted in Japanese. However, for the convenience of foreign residents and members of the US Forces, a written test in English was conducted on 11 May 76 68 and 26 Oct 76. 69 These tests were for a fourth class small vessel operator's license required for the operation of all types of small, motor-powered vessels of less than five gross tons.

REF ID: A55133

(U) USFJ notified all service commanders. The police liaison officers at Tokyo and Camp Butler, Okinawa provided liaison between JMA and US Forces applicants. As a result, 91 US Forces personnel acquired a fourth class small vessel operator's license in 1976.

USFJ Law Enforcement Reception (U)

(U) A reception was hosted on 31 March 1976 at the Sanno Joint Services Transient Billeting Facility, Tokyo, to honor GOJ law enforcement leaders who had rendered outstanding service to the US Forces. The reception was also designed to facilitate closer liaison and cooperation between US Forces and GOJ law enforcement leaders.

(U) Japanese guests included the top three police officials in Japan: Mr. Seitaro Asanuma, Director General, National Police Agency; Mr. Shizuhiko Yamamoto, Deputy Director General, National Police Agency; and Mr. Kuniyasu Tsuchida, Superintendent General, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department. USFJ attendees included representatives from each component service and the U.S. Marine Provost Marshal from Okinawa.

(U) The public relations liaison officer of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department evaluated this social function as an "outstanding success" in view of the simultaneous attendance of the top three police officials. Such participation by the Japanese was considered very rare and particularly meaningful.

SECTION V -- SAFETY ACTIVITIES

Near Mid-Air Collisions (U)

(U) Nine near miss reports were processed by USFJ's Safety Advisor (J78) during calendar year 1976. This was a significant reduction from the 12 reports processed in 1975 and represents efforts by both USFJ and GOJ personnel in identifying and minimizing mid-air collision potentials in a timely manner.

(U) Four of the nine reports were filed by the Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) against USFJ aircraft. These mishaps were investigated and in all cases USFJ aircraft were found to be operating in accordance with current directives. The incidents did highlight operational procedures which caused unnecessary traffic conflicts. Changes were implemented to minimize these conflicts and facilitate civil traffic movement thus reducing the mid-air collision potential. For example, a near miss report highlighted the practice of orbiting a target aircraft, VFR, within the confines of a published jet route. Mission planners were made aware of this practice and all orbit points were relocated to insure minimum civil traffic interference.

(U) Four incidents forwarded to JCAB were filed by USFJ aircrews against air route traffic control. JCAB investigated these reports and in the same spirit employed by USFJ, implemented changes/improvements in their facilities and procedures to minimize mid-air collision potential.

(U) The remaining report involved a USAF RAPCON facility and through investigation by USFJ organizations the report was determined not to be a near-miss incident.⁷⁰

(U) The GOJ's request to investigate an aircraft accident occurring at Atsugi NAF highlighted the requirement to revise Annex 1 to the USFJ/GOJ Agreement relating to air traffic control. At a meeting of service representatives, chaired by J3 with J78 in attendance, a need for each branch to further research regulations concerning USFJ/GOJ joint aircraft accident investigations prior to meeting with the GOJ was surfaced. While some actions were accomplished, a proposed revision to Annex 1 was not completed for presentation to the GOJ by the end of the calendar year. In addition, recent changes implemented by DOD will slow progress on this project for the first quarter of 1977. However, it is anticipated that a new proposal for revision of the Annex will be submitted to the GOJ during the latter half of the coming year.⁷¹

(U) A spirit of cooperation was demonstrated by USFJ and GOJ personnel concerning mid-air collision potential problems. Their efforts to eliminate the potential while providing smooth traffic flow have brought about changes in a positive direction.

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- 14 Jan
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1 Jan 76 - 31 Dec 76

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Tri-Service Safety Committee (U)

(U) The committee, comprised of members from the service commands and HQ USFJ, updated the governing policy letter during the April 1976 meeting. Safety controls for USFJ employees received continued emphasis and monitoring during 1976. USFJ actions taken in support of a Japan-wide Traffic Safety Campaign for Spring 76 were reviewed to insure adequate support by US personnel. A new area of discussion centered around the impact of implementing Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) programs on USFJ installations. There were no significant issues requiring action by this committee in 1976.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Designating Commanding Officer Representative's Report for Japan, Section C, submitted to PACOM Legal Conference 1975 (DCO Rep 1975).
2. Ibid.
3. 5AF/SPL ltr, 5 Jan 1977, Subj: Report of Monthly Visits to US Personnel Confined in Japanese Penal Institutions.
4. Ibid.
5. USFJ/J1 Strength Figures reported quarterly for 1976.
6. J02 ltrs, 25 March 1976, 25 June 1976, to American Ambassador, Tokyo, Japan transmitting Agreed View 40 Statistics for Okinawa.
7. Designated Commanding Officer Representative's Report for Japan, Attachment 6, submitted to PACOM Legal Conference 1977 (DCO Rep 1977).
8. DCO Rep 1977, Section C, Para 2.
9. Memorandum by Capt W. A. Moorman, USAF, to Col V. A. Jordan, 30 June 1976, Subj: Visit to Sasebo Prison.
10. USFJ/J73 Memorandum of Conversation with Commander, Naval Fleet Activities, Sasebo, 3 August 1977, Subj: Allegations of Abuse of USFJ Prisoners at Sasebo.
11. 5AF/JA ltr of 2 September 1976 to 5AF/SP, Subj: AIC George E. Pagel, FR 225-84-5144.
12. USFJ/J73 Report of Staff Personnel Trip to Japanese Prison (Sasebo), 31 August 1976, submitted to J01 and J02.
13. Ibid.; Attachment 9, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 February 1977.
14. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 85.
15. Memorandum to US Representative of the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee (undated 1975) from Chiefs, International Law Division (J73) and Police Liaison Division (J77), Subj: Liaison with Japanese National Police on Okinawa.
16. J74 ltr of 3 February 1977 to J50, Subj: Monthly Report of Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee.

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17. Attachment 9, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 February 1977.
18. USFJ/J42 ltr of 15 April 1976 to J73, Subj: Liability Clause for Joint Committee/Joint Use Agreements.
19. Ibid.
20. Minutes of Interservice JAG Conference held 15 June 1976, Yokota AB.
21. USFJ/J73 Staff Summary Sheet of 29 October 1975 to J01, Subj: Status of Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee Matter.
22. Minutes of Interservice JAG Conference held 15 June 1976, Yokota AB.
23. Ibid.
24. USFJ/J4 ltr of 15 July 1976 to Mr. Ichiro Saito, Japanese Chairman, Facilities Subcommittee, Subj: Liability Statement for Joint Use Agreements.
25. USFJ/J73 ltr of 9 August 1976 to J50, Subj: Monthly Report of Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee.
26. USFJ/J73 ltr of 13 September 1976 to J50, Subj: Monthly Report of Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee.
27. USFJ/J73 ltr of 13 December 1976 to J50, Subj: Monthly Report of Civil Jurisdiction Subcommittee.
28. Agreed Minutes to Para 10(a) and 10(b) of Article XVII, US-Japan Status of Forces Agreement. Agreed Views 21 and 22 approved under the Protocol and Official Minutes of 29 September 1953, amending Article XVII of the Administrative Agreement between the US and Japan.
29. Minutes of Interservice JAG Conference, Tokyo, Japan, 15 June 1976, Para 1, Subj: Authority of Japanese Officials to Conduct Safety Inspection on US Areas and Facilities.

31. Law No. 186 of 1948, and its revisions.
32. Law No. 84 of 1975.
33. USFJ/J41 Memorandum of 30 June 1976, Subj: Safety Inspection of Tsurumi POL Depot.

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36. J74 Point Paper, 24 June 1976, Subj: Yokota Noise Pollution Lawsuit; J73 HistSum CY 76.
37. USFJ/J73 ltr of 18 January 1977 to CINCPAC/J73, Subj: Noise Pollution Lawsuit - Atsugi Naval Air Base; J73 HistSum CY 76.
38. Attachment 3, USFJ/J73 ltr, 17 September 1976, Subj: CINCPAC Visit; J422 Memorandum of 17 September 1976, Subj: Okinawa Land Lease Renewals; USFJ/J73 Memorandum of 3 June 1976, Subj: Notes Taken at Briefing by DFAA Officials to USFJ on 1 June 1976; Attachment 9, C/S USFJ Ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 February 1977.
39. Pacific Stars and Stripes ltr dated 5 October 1976 to COMUSJAPAN, ATTN: J5, Subj: GOJ (Okinawa) Seizure of PS&S Magazines.
40. Attachment 9, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 February 1977.
41. COMUSJ 180315Z Oct 76.
42. Ibid.
43. J73 HistSum CY 76.
44. The FY 75 and 76 figures are not compatible with those which would be retrieved through the Air Force computer-oriented Claims Administrative Management Program (CAMP) system. CAMP reflects claims as "processed" only when US Forces have "paid" the claim. During both FY 75 and FY 76, the US was unable to immediately reimburse the Government of Japan for claims which it had settled toward the end of each fiscal year. In FY 75, two requests for reimbursement were held until payment could be made in early FY 76. In FY 76, one request was held until early in FY 77 (the USG transition accounting period). For purposes of this report, figures for claims resulting from performance of official duties are reported for the fiscal year in which reimbursement was requested. Such reporting should eliminate artificial inflation of a particular year's figures due to funding difficulties.
45. Army Regulation 60048, Air Force Regulation 16038.
46. Section J, Designated Commanding Officer Representative's Report for Japan submitted to PACOM Legal Conference on 27 February 1977. 5AF/JAD ltr of 14 December 1976 to HQ USAF/JACC, Subj: Child Advocacy Program in Overseas Setting.

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47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.
49. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 82.
50. Minutes of Interservice JAG Conference held in Tokyo, 26 January 1976. Minutes of Interservice JAG Conference held at Yokota Air Base on 15 June 1976. Minutes of the Interservice JAG Conference held in Tokyo on 27 September 1976. Minutes of the Interservice JAG Conference held at Yokota Air Base on 14 December 1976.
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.
53. Attachment 7, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM dtd 3 Feb 77; J71 HistSum CY76.
54. CINCPAC 200251Z Aug 76; CINCPAC 122345Z Sep 76.
55. J71 Point Paper, 24 Jun 76, Subj: Public Affairs Summary; Attachment 7, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM dtd 3 Feb 77.
56. Ibid.; J71 HistSum CY76.
57. COMUSJ 220015Z Oct 76; COMUSJ 260735Z Nov 76.
58. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA meeting, 21 Jun 76.
59. USFJ/J5 ltr, 19 May 76, Subj: Request to Contact GOJ concerning Strike Policy.
60. USFJ/J77 ltr, 21 Jul 76, Subj: Request to Contact GOJ concerning Strike Policy.
61. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA meeting, 21 Jun 76.
62. Ibid.
63. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA meeting, 3 Dec 76. Both Japanese police support and USMC cooperation prior to and during gunnery exercises at Camp Hansen have been outstanding. Due to budgetary restrictions, however, the USMC has been unable to accommodate persistent Japanese police requests for complete perimeter fencing of the impact area.
64. USFJ/J77 Minutes of the NPA meeting, 3 Dec 76.
65. Ibid.

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66. HQ USFJ History 1975, p. 100.
67. Attachment 7, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
68. COMUSJ 210725Z Apr 76.
69. USFJ/J77 ltr, 1 Sep 76, Subj: Licensing of Motorboat Operators.
70. Attachment 12, C/S USFJ ltr to C/S PACOM, 3 Feb 77.
71. Ibid.

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- 23 Jan Yokota AB (U) A group of staff and students from Japan's Joint Staff College received the USFJ Command Briefing during a visit to Yokota Air Base.
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proposed a detailed study by a joint USG/GOJ special working group on each of 32 facilities involved in the Okinawa Land Lease Renewals (OLLR) problem. The USG Chairman agreed to study the areas earmarked by the GOJ but explained that special Working Groups would have neither the capability nor authority to resolve the specific release consideration matters.

26 Jan
Okinawa

(U) A second oil spill incident occurred during the the month when a valve ruptured in the pipeline in Naha City. USAGO's actions in dealing with both of the January pollution incidents were responsive, aggressive, and directed towards reducing hazards to health and safety of the local population.

26 Jan
Tokyo

(U) A meeting of the Interservice JAG Conference hosted by COMUSJAPAN/J73 was held at the Sanno Hotel. The purpose was to discuss and resolve, on a uniform basis, legal problems affecting the service component commands in Japan. Among the topics discussed were problems involving prison liaison at Sasebo, privileges of dependents of military retirees in Japan, jurisdiction of US law enforcement personnel, implementation of USFJPL 125-7 relating to possession of firearms and ammunition by individuals in Japan, proposed position papers to be submitted to the Criminal Jurisdiction Subcommittee and preparation for Law Day 1976.

27-29 Jan
Tokyo

(U) USFJ/J4 representatives met with DFAA and resolved an issue concerning the best method of transporting five USMC M48A3 tanks from Camp Fuji to Imazawa Beach.

28 Jan
Sagamihara

(U) A partial release of 0.2 acres of real estate occurred at Sagami-Hara DHA, FAC 3102.

28 Jan
Washington

(U) The Senate passed a 200-mile economic zone bill with an amendment delaying its effective date until 1 Jul 1977.

28 Jan
Tokyo

(U) JDA Deputy Director-General Kubo, upon returning from a two-week trip to the US, reported that the US Government has no concrete plans for withdrawal from ROK, but that Congressional views increasingly favor pull back.

28 Jan
Washington

(U) The House International Relations Committee rejected an amendment calling for early phase-out from Korea. Representatives Fraser and Solarz introduced the amendment in December - within two weeks of the

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Committee having told a Japanese Diet delegation that the US had no intention of withdrawing from Korea and the Japanese would be kept informed of any intentions to do so.

28 Jan
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(U) During the Facilities Adjustment Panel meeting this date, establishment of special USG/GOJ working groups to study each of 32 Okinawa facilities was dismissed in favor of Service Commands examining the real estate in question. The FAP, utilizing a systematized approach, narrowed the issue to 17 facilities for consideration where releases were practical.

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(U) A 24-hour strike was conducted Okinawa-wide by Japanese workers at US facilities. Purpose of the strike was to demand early resolution of the 1975 general pay increase.

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(U) At the 333rd Joint Committee meeting, the GOJ expressed concern about the safety of POL pipelines on Okinawa in view of two recent oil leaks and requested that the US use such pipelines only after confirming their serviceability. Opposition party Diet members charged secret Japanese military alliances existed with the US based upon instructions contained in AKAA 283, AKAA 2002, AKAC 62.

30 Jan
Thailand

(U) The imminent withdrawal of US Forces from Udorn AB and its formal return on 20 March was announced.

31 Jan
Yokota AB

(U) The joint USFJ-DFAA labor panel studying the lowering of old-age termination from 62 to 60 years of age reached agreement on 31 Jan 1976. The Memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle, and MLC/MC/IHA modifications were signed on 2 Feb 1976, with an effective date 31 Jan 1976. On 16 Jan 1976 DFAA had requested USFJ agreement to a one-time provisional partial payment of the 1975 wage revision to local national employees for the period 1 Apr 1975-31 Jan 1976. USFJ concurrence was made contingent upon reaching agreement on the lowering of the advanced age termination issue by 31 Jan 1976. The memorandum of Confirmation of Agreement in Principle on the provisional partial payment was also signed

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on 2 Feb 1976. The payment averaged about six percent of base pay for the 10-month period, and was paid from GOJ funds with the stipulation US Forces would reimburse the GOJ upon completion of the 1975 wage negotiations.

- Jan 76
Okinawa (U) As a measure to minimize oil leak incidents, USAGO proposed dike capacity restrictions on certain POL bulk tanks. COMUSJAPAN concurred in the USAGO rationale and cargo inputs were reduced accordingly.
- Jan 76
Yokota AB (U) J77 conducted an analysis of serious incidents in Okinawa City for the period 25 Dec 75 to 5 Jan 76. The analysis, provided to the service commanders, generated a concerted GOJ/USFJ effort to reverse an unfavorable crime trend.
- Jan
Okinawa (U) A memorandum of understanding was coordinated by USFJ Headquarters and negotiated between the 18th TFW and USAGO for joint use of a section of an OPDS 8-inch POL pipeline for movement of JP7 fuel from Chimu-wan to Kadena AB.
- 1 Feb
Sasebo (U) Combat supply activities at Sasebo NS, Japan, terminated following the relocation of the 3rd Service Group to Subic NS, Republic of the Philippines.
- 2 Feb
Washington (U) Admiral Holloway testified before the House Armed Services Committee that the US has lost its once undisputed control of the Sea of Japan, and retains only a slim margin of superiority over the Soviet Union in other vital sea areas.
- 3 Feb
Tokyo (U) 374th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee.
- 3-5 Feb
Yokosuka (U) A DOD Survey Team headed by Mr. Sherman Lazrus, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, visited Japan to study Medical Support requirements.
- 4 Feb
Tokyo (U) 4th meeting of the Relocation Panel.
- 4 Feb
Yokota AB (U) The DRIS Program Review Board met.
- 6 Feb
Washington (U) Investigations of a US Senate Committee headed by Senator Church implied involvement of high ranking Japanese government officials with alleged payments by the Lockheed Corporation, thereby generating what came to be known as the "Lockheed Scandal" in Japan.

- 6 Feb
Tokyo (U) A Country Team meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. Following a general review of the Washington scene by the State Department's Director for Japanese Affairs, William Sherman, the Country Team discussed a number of topics including a changing GOJ approach to Japan's security, US-Japan Defense Cooperation, POL pipeline problems in Okinawa and the Expiration of the Provisional Land Use Law (Okinawa).
- 6 Feb
Tokyo (U) Staff officers of USFJ/J4 and Joint Staff Office J4 met for a JSO briefing on the JDA budget.
- 9 Feb
Tokyo (U) PBD 253 was announced by OSD.
- 9 Feb
Tokyo (U) The Japan Defense Agency shelved plans for organizational and functional expansion of the Joint Staff Office which was to include establishment of a unified command control over the three services.
- 9 Feb
Tokyo (U) COMUSJAPAN/J1 personnel met with the PACOM Comptroller and Mr. Haggerty, a Funds Administrator from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations concerning HQ USFJ's O&M,N FY77 Budget Review.
- 12 Feb
Tokyo (U) 334th Joint Committee meeting. The US representatives responded to GOJ's previous expression of concern about the safety of POL pipelines in Okinawa by outlining past and present measures taken to insure maximum safety for POL operations. The USG offered no objections to the termination of Fuchu Air Station as a United Nations facility.
- 12 Feb
Iwakuni (U) HQ 1st Marine Air Wing relocated from Iwakuni to Zukeran, Okinawa.
- 16 Feb
Tokyo (U) According to GOJ officials the 16th US-Japan Security Consultative Committee meeting planned for March has been delayed until the "Lockheed Scandle" is settled. Inauguration of new US-Japan defense cooperative machinery will be an agenda item when the meeting is convened.
- 17 Feb (U) 375th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee.

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17-19 Feb
Camp Zama

(U) US Army Communications Command-Japan hosted the quarterly Joint Communications Coordinating Committee meeting chaired by COMUSJAPAN/J6, Col Johnston. Items discussed were the DSCS Earth Terminal, status of ASC at Camp Drake, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) as it pertains to telephone directories, Zukeran Base Communications status, and other pertinent communications-electronics matters.

18 Feb
Yokosuka

(U) COMNAVFORJAPAN hosted a Japan Sub-Zone Group meeting.

20-23 Feb
Korea

(U) Chief of Staff, USFJ chaired an Executive Board meeting of the Far East Council, BSA in Korea. COMUSJ/J1, as the HQ USFJ OPR for Boy Scout affairs also participated.

21 Feb
Tokyo

(U) Former President Nixon stopped one hour at Tokyo International Airport enroute to Peking by special Chinese air transport.

21-22 Feb
Yokota

(U) BG Williams, Director for Communications-Data Processing, CINCPAC, visited COMUSJ/J6 to hold discussion concerning the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) Earth Terminal at Camp Zama and status of the Automatic Switching Center (ASC) at Camp Drake.

24 Feb
Washington

(U) Prime Minister Miki's letter to President Ford was delivered requesting cooperation in the probe of the Lockheed Scandal. The letter states it would be beneficial in the interest of US-Japan relations to publish all information available concerning the case including the names of high ranking Japanese Government officials involved, if any.

24 Feb
Moscow

(U) At the 25th Communist Party Congress, Brezhnev's keynote speech created dissatisfaction in Japan by his statement "certain quarters in Japan are trying - sometimes with direct incitements from outside - to present groundless and unlawful claims to the Soviet Union."

24-26 Feb
Japan

(U) The J2, Joint Staff Office, JDA, and the J2 USFJ, visited the Headquarters, Kure Naval District, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force, and the JMSDF Naval Academy at Eta Jima.

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- 24-26 Feb
Tokyo (U) A USFJ Claims Workshop was hosted by the USFJ Legal Advisor (COMUSJ/J73) at the Sanno Hotel. The purpose of the workshop was to develop and ensure a uniform approach among the services in those legal matters affecting investigation and prompt settlement of claims in Japan. Approximately 35 personnel from legal offices of all services throughout Japan (including Okinawa) attended this workshop.
- 26 Feb
Tokyo (U) 335th Joint Committee meeting. The GOJ proposed noise problems and related factors involving Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield be addressed through a channel of the Joint Committee.
- 27 Feb
Yokota (U) COMUSJ/J1 and service representatives met with Mr. F. J. Burchfield, Director, Banking and Contract Financing, Office of the Comptroller, (SECNAV), concerning the DOD/Treasury review of Military Banking programs.
- 29 Feb
Tanegashima
Tokyo (U) The National Space Development Agency orbited a 139 Kgm, ionosphere sounding satellite. This is the eighth Japanese satellite successfully orbited.
- 29 Feb
Tokyo (U) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Brown, arrived in Japan for a four-day visit with his Japanese counterpart, General Shirakawa.
- 1 Mar
Japan (U) US and Japanese Naval Forces commenced a five-day joint anti-submarine exercise, 23rd in a series of such exercises.
- 2 Mar
Tokyo (U) 376th meeting of the Facilities Subcommittee.
- 2 Mar
Yokota (U) MG Lynn, Chief of Staff, USFJ presented the US Army Commendation Medal to LTC Sachio Genkawa, JGSDF, for exceptionally meritorious service and assistance to US Forces, Japan during his tour of duty as a Plans Officer, J3, JSO.
- 2 Mar
Yokota (U) Members of the Ground Staff Office, JGSDF presented a briefing to COMUSJAPAN and staff concerning their disaster relief plan in the event of a large-scale earthquake or other natural disaster in the Kanto Plain area.

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- 2-4 Mar
Tokyo (U) COMUSJ/J1 and service representatives met with Mr. James Holcomb, a Director in the Office for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention, OASD (H&E), to discuss programs, policies, and problems concerning drug and alcohol abuse prevention, identification and rehabilitation.
- 3 Mar
Yokota (U) Justification, Authorization and Acquisition Document (JAAD) for USFJ's participation in WWMCCS forwarded to CINCPAC.
- 3 Mar
Yokota (U) 5th Relocation Panel meeting.
- 3-4 Mar
Okinawa (U) COMUSJ/J3, Col Dizer, conducted a fact-finding trip to Okinawa concerning Ie Jima range complaints.
- 4-8 Mar
Tokyo (U) COMUSJ/J77, Provost Marshal Advisor, joined J5 personnel in meetings with GOJ Ministry of Transportation officials in support of USFJ's effort to clarify the 1975 Automotive Emission Control Standards.
- 5 Mar
Cp Zama (U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the agenda items were: Integration of the "Bush" area of Okinawa; PBD 253R; 1975/76 Wage Negotiations and LN Labor matters; Environmental Quality; JFAP - Misawa; and Okinawa Land Lease Renewals.
- 8 Mar
Okinawa (U) Eight landowners sued the GOJ for land in use by US Forces at Kadena. Their suit maintains that the law for temporary use of Public Lands enacted at Reversion and expiring in 1977 is unconstitutional. 1300 of 3200 landowners have rejected lease contracts under this law.
- 10 Mar
Yokota (U) Ceremonies were held at Headquarters USFJ in honor of General Motoharu Shirakawa, retiring Chairman of the Joint Staff Council, JDA.
- 11 Mar
Tokyo (U) 336th Joint Committee meeting. The GOJ submitted a memorandum concerning an impasse in the USFJ/DFAA 1975 wage revision negotiations in an effort to obtain consensus on resolving several impediments to prompt settlement.
- 12 Mar
Yokota (U) USFJ Policy Letter 265-2, Interservice Jewish Religious Coverage, was published, establishing policy and prescribing procedures for interservice Jewish religious coverage in the COMUSJAPAN area of responsibility.

- 12 Mar
Tokyo (U) President Ford's reply to Prime Minister Miki's request for Lockheed data was delivered. Opposition parties charge collusion between the GOJ and USG to conceal the identities of those involved.

- 13 Mar
Washington (U) At a press conference, State Department officials said the US intends to continue reduction of US Forces on Taiwan. Presently 2500 military personnel remain of the 8600 stationed there during President Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

- 15 Mar
United Nations
New York (U) The third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference opened. Specific action on 200 mile economic zones and 12 miles territorial waters is hoped for by Japan in the face of unilateral actions on these issues throughout the world.

- 16 Mar
Tokyo (U) King Hussein and Queen Alia of Jordan completed a week long state visit to Japan. Discussions on economic cooperation and cultural exchanges were held during the visit.

- 16 Mar
Tokyo (U) Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, Chief of Staff of the Maritime Self Defense Forces relieved General Motoharu Shirakawa, JASDF, who retired as Chairman of the Joint Staff Council.

- 16 Mar
Tokyo (U) 377th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

- 17 Mar
Tokyo (U) Staff officers of USFJ/J4 and the Joint Staff Office, JSDF, met for a COMUSJ briefing on the DRIS Program and organization.

- 17,18,19,
22,23,24 Mar
Japan (U) Japanese workers employed for US Forces conducted a one-hour strike each day throughout Mainland Japan to demand early resolution of the 1975 general pay increase. On Okinawa, local national workers were on strike for two hours each day except 19 March for the same purpose.

- 18 Mar
Yokota (U) Brigadier General McLaren, Director of Communications-Electronics, PACAF, visited COMUSJ/J6 for discussions concerning the DSCS Earth Terminal, ASC at Camp Drake, AUTOVON Switch at Fuchu Air Station, and Program Budget Decision (PBD) 253.

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- 18 Mar Tokyo (U) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) convention formally endorsed DSP policy supporting the Mutual Security Treaty and the stationing of US Forces in Japan.
- 19 Mar Japan (U) Nissan Motors announced the successful development of a low cost, low pollution engine for use in its 1978 compacts. This achievement will likely affect the GOJ decision on 1978 emission standards which is due the latter part of 1976.
- 20 Mar (U) Thai Government requested remaining US Forces be withdrawn within four months, leaving only 270 US Forces personnel in Thailand.
- 22 Mar Yokota (U) Planned reductions of US Forces in Japan during consolidation of support functions was announced.
- 22 Mar Nebraska (U) During the Strategic Air Command's 30th Anniversary ceremonies, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said US capabilities have moved from a position of superiority to a position roughly equivalent with those of Russia.
- 23 Mar Okinawa (U) A Naha municipal vocational training school rejected applications for admission by two SDF servicemen and a local civilian employee of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency. The school stated it does not accept defense personnel trying to improve their skills. Okinawan authorities have refused to let SDF personnel enroll their children in public high school, live in public housing projects or represent Okinawa in national athletic meets since the SDF was deployed to Okinawa in 1972.
- 24 Mar Washington (U) Marianas Islands were given US commonwealth status - the first time in 51 years the United States acquired new territory.
- 25 Mar Yokota (U) Honor ceremonies were held at Headquarters USFJ in honor of Admiral Hiroichi Samejima, recently appointed Chairman of the Joint Staff Council.
- 25 Mar Washington (U) George S. Vest, Director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs said although US policy is that America will not use nuclear weapons first, the US cannot categorically rule out the tactical use of nuclear weapons in response to major non-nuclear aggression if such an attack could not be contained by conventional forces.

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- 26 Mar
Washington (U) The United States and Turkey signed a new four-year agreement restoring US privileges at defense facilities in Turkey which were closed last summer.
- 26 Mar
Cp Zama (U) A meeting of the Mainland Subcommittee of the Tri-Service Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee was held at Camp Zama. Topics discussed were Japanese efforts to exercise inspection rights over the US Naval Fuel Storage Area at Tsurumi in Yokohoma and the International Aerospace Show.
- 30 Mar
Fukuoka (U) A citizen group in Fukuoka brought suit against the the GOJ demanding immediate suspension of flights between 2100 and 0700 at Fukuoka Airport. Fukuoka Airport has limited utilization by US Forces aircraft.
- 30 Mar
Yokosuka (U) The SWORDFISH became the 100th nuclear powered submarine to visit Yokosuka since May 1966.
- 31 Mar
Tokyo (U) USFJ hosted a Law Enforcement Reception at the Sanno Hotel to further good relations and cooperation. Guests included 29 senior level GOJ and USFJ police officials.
- 31 Mar
Yokota (U) USFJ entered 1975 wage negotiations with the DFAA on 25 Feb 1976 with a joint agreement to complete the IHA job study prior to concluding the negotiations. The 1975 wage negotiations and the IHA job study (the one remaining open item carried over from the 1974 wage agreement) were brought to a conclusion on 31 March 1976 and the Memorandum on Confirmations of Agreement in Principle were signed. The final 1975 wage agreement amounted to a retroactive (1 April 1975) pay increase for the USFJ local national employees of approximately 11%, plus a small longevity step increase.
- 31 Mar
Tokyo (U) 378th Facilities Subcommittee meeting.
- 31 Mar
Chitose (U) Camp Chitose Annex, FAC 1002 (266.47 acres) was totally released to the GOJ and at Camp Chitose, FAC 1054, a partial release consisting of 476.43 acres took place.
- Mar
Japan (U) The CINCPAC Joint Petroleum Officer visited Japan to conduct on-site discussions regarding OPDS plans and alternatives for POL missions on Okinawa and to observe POL tank repair programs and techniques on Mainland Japan.

1 Apr
Naha (U) A Japan Self Defense Force student at Ryukyu University in Okinawa withdrew from school. Since admission in spring of 1975 he had been beaten or kicked by students whenever he tried to attend class.

5 Apr
Cp Zama (U) A debrief of POLE VAULT 76 was presented by HQ USFJ members to the CDR, USARJ, LTG Guthrie, and his staff.

6 Apr
Numazu (U) MG Nakajima, JSO/J3, accompanied by LTC Kamandulis (J3) visited Numazu Training Area to observe US Navy and USMC "over-the-beach" logistics operations.

6 Apr
Cp Zama (U) The Japan Sub-Zone Group met, hosted by CDRUSARJ.

6 Apr
Tokyo (U) A Country Team Meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the American Embassy. In addition to a briefing on Stevedore Contracting - Okinawa by the Contracting Officer, the agenda included the following: Local National Wage Settlement, Spring Wage Offensive; Methyl Bromide Situation; Aircraft Noise Abatement; GAO Visit to Japan; and SAFE HAVEN Operations.

6-7 Apr
Yokota (U) Col Vivona, USAF, and Col Scott, USA, CINCPAC staff, visited COMUSJ/J3 to discuss objective force levels, force planning, complementarity and command relationships for US Forces, Japan.

7 Apr
Tokyo (U) 6th meeting of the Relocation Panel.

7 Apr
Tokyo (U) Planned strength reductions of US Army Forces in Japan from 5000 to 3100 military personnel by the end of September 1977 were publicly announced.

7 Apr
DMZ Korea (U) Two North Korean tanks staged maneuvers in the demilitarized zone for the first time since the 1953 war.

7-8 Apr
Tokyo (U) USFJ/J4 representatives met with the DFAA and resolved the issue of transporting five USMC tanks from Iwazawa Beach to Camp Fuji.

- 8 Apr
Yokosuka (U) COMUSJ/J75 convened a meeting of the Service Chaplains to discuss chaplain activities on Okinawa during the phase-down of US Army Forces.
- 8 Apr
Tokyo (U) The Liberal Democratic Party and Democratic Socialist Party passed the 1976 budget without major opposition parties being present. This is the first budget in over 20 years to be passed in this manner.
- 9 Apr
Tokyo (U) American Embassy Tokyo is charged by the Japan Communist Party with masking CIA activities. Partial basis for the charge was the incomplete listing of Embassy personnel in the Foreign Ministry's official diplomatic list.
- 9 Apr
Moscow (U) The US and USSR reached agreement on control of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.
- 9 Apr
Yokota (U) COMUSJ/J3 established a US/Japan Joint/Combined Training Review Group consisting of members of the principle staffs of the air, ground, and sea services of both countries. It is planned for the group to meet quarterly.
- 9 Apr
Cp Zama (U) The Tri-Service Safety Committee chaired by COMUSJ/J78 convened with members from NAVFORJAPAN, USARJ and 5AF in attendance. The agenda included a review and approval of the revised USFJ Policy Letter governing the administration of the Tri-Service Safety Committee. USFJ actions taken in regards to the Japan-wide Traffic Safety Campaign for Spring were reviewed. The Army representative presented a briefing concerning a recent DA sponsored course on OSHA compliance conducted in Korea. Other subjects of mutual interest related to safety were also addressed.
- 9 Apr
Tokyo (U) COMUSJ/J1 representatives participated in the Girl Scout semi-annual Board of Directors Meeting of the Mainland Japan District.
- 12 Apr
Washington (U) Mr. Festal of Booth newspaper told Kyodo News Service that the CIA blocked re-election of a Japanese Diet member in the 1960 elections.

12-20 Apr
Japan (U) A GAO team visited US Forces, Japan.

13 Apr
Tokyo (U) 374th Facilities Subcommittee meeting.

13 Apr
Washington (U) President Ford signed a bill approving a 200-mile US economic zone effective 1 Mar 1977. This legislation is expected to adversely affect Japan's fishing industry.

14 Apr
Tokyo (U) Japan's Supreme Court ruled apportionment of seats in 1972 Lower House elections was unconstitutional. No impact should be felt in the 1976 Lower House elections following passage of a reapportionment law in 1975. Reapportionment for 1977 Upper House elections may be required.

16 Apr
Tokyo (U) The Finance Subcommittee co-chaired by COMUSJ/J1, met to discuss road-use taxes for US Forces' vehicles in Japan.

20 Apr
Tokyo (U) Admiral Samejima, Chairman of the Joint Staff Council, stated Japan will have to remain dependent on the MST with the United States. He also said an increase in member supporters for the SDF is needed more than an increase in military strength. These remarks were made in reply to questions on news articles in which former US Treasury Secretary John Connally declared the US should ask the Japanese to engage in a substantial rearmament program.

20 Apr
Tokyo (U) The DRIS Program Review Board met.

21 Apr
Tokyo (U) Agreement was reached between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Opposition parties on terms to end the six-week-old Diet boycott.

22 Apr
Okinawa (U) SR-71 flights from Kadena AB are alleged to be associated with CIA operations. CIA activities in Japan have fallen out of the Lockheed Scandal as a major issue.

22 Apr
Indianapolis,
Indiana (U) President Ford, during campaign speeches stated "In case of Japan's rearming, they have a minimum program at the present time. I do think that as time passes undoubtedly Japan will do more, and I think

they should." State Department officials later said this did not reflect a change in policy but a long-held US feeling.

- 22 Apr
Tokyo (U) Chief of Staff, USFJ chaired an Executive Board Meeting of the Far East Council, BSA.
- 25 Apr
Tokyo (U) Terms of the US-Spain Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation banning storage of American nuclear bombs in Spain sparked opposition party controversy over the US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty and the nuclear issue. The Government of Japan position is that existing treaty and terms for prior consultation in conjunction with Japan's three non-nuclear principles are sufficient guarantee and more stringent than the terms of the Spanish Treaty.
- 26 Apr
Yokota (U) RADM Ghormley, Deputy Director for Operations, Defense Communications Agency (DCA), visited COMUSJ/J6, accompanied by the CDR, DCA-Japan, for an orientation briefing and discussions concerning the Defense Communications System in Japan.
- 26 Apr
Yokota (U) COMUSJ/J3 coordinated a JGSDF/USMC Observer Program which provides for increased exchanges between operating forces in Japan.
- 26 Apr
Tokyo (U) Japanese officials indicated non-support for proposed US military aid to China in the form of exporting technical material with military potential.
- 27 Apr
Yokota (U) Staff Officers of COMUSJ/J4 and the Joint Staff Office, J4, met for a presentation of the USFJ command briefing. A volleyball match and social function followed in order to further foster a good working relationship between the two staffs.
- 27 Apr
Tokyo (U) 380th Facilities Subcommittee meeting.
- 28 Apr
Cp Zama (U) A partial release of 0.02 acres of real estate occurred at Camp Zama, FAC 3079.
- 28 Apr
Yokota (U) A noise pollution law suit involving Yokota Air Base was filed in Japanese court on behalf of local area residents. The complaint requested as a remedy that

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the defendant (GOJ) be restrained from allowing US Forces to use Yokota Air Base for takeoffs, landing or taxiing. The complaint further requested monetary payments each month to each of the plaintiffs until the alleged noise problem is abated.

28 Apr
Tokyo

(U) A meeting of the Human Source Intelligence (HUMINT) Board was held at the Sanno Hotel.

29 Apr
Manila

(U) The US relinquished extra-territorial status of US bases in the Philippines.

29 Apr
Tokyo

(U) The House of Representatives ratified the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty six years after Japan became a signatory. Insufficient time remains in the regular Diet session for automatic passage and House of Councilor action is required.

30 Apr
Tokyo

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, JSO, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ participating. This was the first working breakfast with Adm Samejima, newly appointed Chairman, JSO. Significant topics of discussion concerned the Japan Defense Agency's White Paper; the Post Fourth Defense Buildup Plan; the Security Consultative Group; and the DOD Pacific Basing Study of 31 Jan 1976.

1 May
Tokyo

(U) In observance of Law Day, a social function was hosted at the Sanno Hotel by COMUSJAPAN together with the Judge Advocates of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The guests included most of the prominent members of the Japanese judiciary, including Supreme Court justices and ministers, as well as prosecutors and other officials dealt with on a day-to-day basis. US guests included service component commanders, base commanders, US Embassy personnel and other US members having frequent contact with Japanese judicial officials.

1 May
Pyongyang,
North Korea

(U) North Korean Deputy Premier Pak Song Chol was named premier.

1 May
Moscow

(U) Dimitry Ustinov was appointed USSR Defense Minister. This is the first time a civilian has held this post. He was given the rank of general in an apparent move to make his appointment more acceptable to the military.

- 7 May
United Nations (U) The fourth session of the Law of the Sea conference closed. Additional sessions will be necessary before the final agreement is ready for signing. A UN position on 12-mile territorial waters and international straits would resolve Japan's problem on the application of Japan's non-nuclear principles if a 12-mile limit is unilaterally adopted.
- 7 May
Washington (U) Senator Dewey Bartlett, member of the Armed Services Committee, said the time has come for Japan to greatly expand its defense capabilities.
- 8 May
London (U) The International Institute for Strategic Studies reported that detente between the Soviet Union and the United States seems to be eroding and disturbing signs point "to a period of pronounced American-Soviet rivalry" in its annual survey of global strategy. In the same report China was said to be modernizing its armed forces to withstand a conventional attack by the Soviet Union in the belief that a pre-emptive nuclear strike is no longer feasible.
- 10 May
Tokyo (U) Prime Minister Miki and other government officials expressed their trust in the existing US-Japan security agreements by which Japan is protected by the US nuclear umbrella. These remarks were made during interpellations by the Diet Upper House regarding ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.
- 11 May
Seoul, ROK (U) Mr. Carter's campaign speeches calling for a pull-out of US Forces from Korea has caused a growing anxiety that the pro-South Korean forces in Washington are becoming a minority. DOD announcement of dispatching C130s from the US and the move to concentrate Air Defense functions in South Korean forces contributed to these anxieties.
- 11 May
Tokyo (U) A meeting of the Mainland Subcommittee of the Tri-Service Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordina-

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- tion and Advisory Committee was held at the Sanno Hotel. DOD Directive 5200.27 (Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations Not Affiliated with the DOD) was reviewed.
- 11 May
Japan (U) Soviet intelligence ships observed Japanese Maritime Self Defense Forces ships conducting anti-submarine warfare exercises. The exercises were suspended after the Soviet ships remained in the area for seven-and-one-half hours.
- 12 May
Tokyo (U) Following a visit to China, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said, "They (the Chinese leaders) strongly desire the continuation of closest possible relations, politically and militarily, between Japan and the US."
- 12 May
Tokyo (U) 7th Relocation Panel meeting held.
- 12-14 May
Yokota AB (U) Captain Burch (USN), J62, CINCPAC HQ visited COMUSJ/J6 for discussions of the reconfiguration of the DCS in Japan and siting of the Defense Satellite Communications System Earth Terminal.
- 14 May
Tokyo (U) Alexander Machekhin, a correspondent of the Soviet Novosti Press Agency, was arrested for attempting to obtain military secrets from a US sailor. Machekhin had been under observation by US and Japanese investigative services for several months. Charges were not pressed and he departed Japan immediately after release.
- 14 May
Okayama
Japan (U) Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces clashed with the civilian populace over use of a maneuver area in Okayama Prefecture for mortar firing drills. Eighty-five people, including 52 GSDF personnel, were injured.
- 15 May
Japan (U) The conversion from a US Government-owned communications system to a leased communications system on the Fuchu-Misawa communications link was completed.
- 15 May
Hawaii (U) COMUSJ/J6 representative attended a two-day Frequency Spectrum Conference at CINCPAC HQ. Agenda items included Fleet Satellite Communications System and GAPFILLER Satellite System.
- 16-20 May
Japan (U) HQ USFJ's Air Traffic Control Branch Chief (J33) visited Kadena AB, MCAS Futenma, Camp Butler, Naha

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ACC, Naha DFAB, Fukuoka ACC and MCAS Iwakuni for discussions relating to air traffic control matters and aircraft noise abatement.

18 May
Yokota

(U) HQ USFJ participated in CINCPAC Exercise FOCUS WEST IV.

18 May
Okinawa

(U) A meeting of the Okinawa Subcommittee of the Tri-Service Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee was held at Camp Butler. DOD Directive 5200.27 (Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations Not Affiliated with the DOD) was reviewed.

18 May
Washington

(U) US Senate committee reports on Naval Investigative Service investigations of private American citizens in Japan were widely reported in the Japanese press. This followed closely previous reports on alleged CIA operations in Japan.

18 May
Yokota

(U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the agenda items were: Security Consultative Committee XVI Meeting; GAO Activity; PACOM Military Exercises; Relocation Related Construction; Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System; Family Housing-Zama; and LN Labor Affairs.

19 May
Naha

(U) Campaigning started for the Okinawa gubernatorial election to be held 13 Jun 76.

19 May
Kadena

(U) B52s were evacuated from Guam to Okinawa ahead of Typhoon Pamela. The Reformist parties protested the presence of nuclear capable bombers on Okinawa and the Conservatives protested their arrival at the start of an election campaign.

20 May
Pyongyang

(U) The North Korean Workers Party paper said North Korea cannot carry on the North-South dialogue on reunifica-

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tion with the South Korean government under President Park Chung Hee.

- 20 May
Japan (U) PDB 253R was approved by OSD.
- 21 May
Oslo, Norway (U) The final communique following a meeting of NATO foreign ministers warned the USSR that progress in detente depended on Russian behavior. The continuing Soviet arms buildup beyond levels apparently justified for defense purposes and Moscow's involvement in the Angolian crisis prompted the warning. During the meeting Secretary of State Kissinger reported that Soviet military power is growing and there is nothing the West can do about it, save to seek a means of maintaining balance.
- 22 May
Japan (U) The GIDROLOG, a USSR AGI, was sighted 20 kilometers from Japan off Wakasu Bay on the Sea of Japan. It was cruising along the coast apparently conducting electronic surveillance on the Japanese coastal defense system. This was the second Soviet AGI cited near Japan during the month.
- 24 May
Tokyo (U) The GOJ Radio Regulatory Bureau gave formal approval for four super high frequencies to be used at Camp Zama for the DSCS Earth Terminal.
- 24 May
Tokyo (U) The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was ratified by the Diet Upper House prior to adjournment of the regular Diet session. An extraordinary Diet is to be held late this summer.
- 25 May
Tokyo (U) 382nd Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 26 May
Naha, Japan (U) B-52s evacuated from Guam 19 May to avoid typhoon Pamela commenced to depart Kadena AB on Okinawa. The departure had been delayed by typhoon damage to Anderson AB on Guam.
- 26-27 May
Yokosuka (U) A quarterly Communications Coordinating Committee Meeting chaired by COMUSJ/J6 was held at Yokosuka Naval Base. Participants included representatives from the service commands, Army Communica-

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tions Command-Japan, 1956th Communications Group, Naval Communications Station-Japan and DCA-Japan. Colonel Kubo, Communications-Electronics Officer, J3, Division, JSO, presented a briefing on the Japanese Self Defense Forces Communications System. Among the other agenda items were discussions concerning the GAPFILLER Satellite System; AN/MS-46 Satellite Terminal; and Reconfiguration of the 484NB, Kanto Plain Microwave System.

28 May
Okinawa

(U) A 24-hour strike was conducted throughout Okinawa Prefecture by local national employees. Objectives included demanding withdrawal of the reduction-in-force announced for June, protesting the provisional law for use of public properties in Okinawa, and supporting reformists in the local elections of governor and assemblymen.

31 May
Japan

(U) A partial release of 1.47 acres of real estate occurred at Misawa Air Base, FAC 2001 and a partial release of 240.0 acres of real estate occurred at Tachikawa Air Base, FAC 3012.

May 76
Japan

(U) GOJ was apprised of a USG proposal to fully release two facilities (Ikego Ammo Depot and Nagai DHA) and a major portion of a third facility (Sagami Ono Medical Center) in exchange for Medical facilities including a replacement for the Yokosuka Navy Hospital. During the ensuing months, a new construction program developed which formalized the above proposal and became known as the Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program (KFCP).

1 Jun
Tokyo

(U) Members of the J6 staff attended the annual Radio Day Ceremonies hosted by the GOJ Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in commemoration of the enactment of the current radio laws and regulations of Japan.

2 Jun
Tokyo

(U) 8th Relocation Panel Meeting

3 Jun
Tokyo

(U) 342nd Joint Committee Meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4 Jun
Tokyo

(U) Six years after an initial edition, the GOJ published its second White Paper on Defense. The paper evaluated the situation on the Korean Peninsula as one of the highest threat areas (in the world) in terms of military tension, stressed the importance of the Mutual Security Treaty and assumed detente would continue in an operable manner.

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- 3 Jun
Tokyo (U) The Finance Subcommittee, co-chaired by COMUSJ/J1, met again to continue discussions on road-use taxes for US Forces privately owned vehicles in Japan.
- 7 Jun
Manila (U) In a statement jointly released in Moscow and Manila following a Soviet state visit by President Marcos, the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines declared their determination to facilitate a relaxation of tension in Asia and to create conditions for the region to be a continent of peace, freedom, and constructive international cooperation. The visit marked the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- 7 Jun
Peking (U) Premier Hua Kuo-Feng received Japan's Liberal Democratic Party Diet member Aichiro Fujiyama and reiterated China's preparedness to sign a treaty of peace and amenity with Japan anytime, if opposition to hegemony and other principles set forth in the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint communique are clearly written into the pact.
- 8 Jun
Yokota (U) USARJ/G3 presented a briefing on the IX Corps Summer CPX to USFJ and 5AF Staff members.
- 7 Jun
Hiroshima (U) The Chief, Air Traffic Control Branch, COMUSJ/J3 Division, attended a meeting at the Hiroshima Airport where JCAB surfaced a proposal to establish a Matsuyama Approach Control Area and finalize details for TOPGUN procedures, which establishes an air control between Iwakuni Marine Corp AB and R-109.
- 8 Jun
Tokyo (U) 383rd Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 13 Jun
Okinawa (U) Koichi Taira, Reformist candidate, was victor in the Okinawan gubernatorial elections. Eighty-two percent of the registered voters participated. The Reformist platform stressed an anti-US military base policy.
- 14 Jun
Tokyo (U) Prime Ministers Miki and Fraser signed the basic Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Japan and Australia. The treaty addresses bilateral trade and cultural exchanges.
- 14 Jun
Peking (U) China declared that four groups of islands in the South China Sea including the Spratlys and

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Paracels have always been part of its territory. The islands have been claimed by China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Malaysia. Vietnamese forces are on the six main Spratly Islands.

15 Jun
Baguio City, RP

(U) In talks on a new US-Philippine military base treaty it was indicated the Philippines expect increased military aid in exchange for continued American military presence in the country.

15 Jun
Yokota

(U) A meeting of the Interservice JAG Conference hosted by COMUSJ/J73, (USFJ Legal Advisor) was held at Yokota Air Base. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and resolve legal problems affecting the service component commands in Japan. Among the agenda items were: Authority of Japanese officials to conduct safety inspections on US areas and facilities; Degree and extent of cooperation between OSI and Japanese police; Age limit for abortion, treatment of VD, artificial insemination, and sterilization of US minors in Japan; USFJPL 87-1 and the "hold harmless" clause; Educational benefits for non-SOFA retirees in Japan; and a USFJ Policy Letter to establish a uniform border clearance procedure to control people on international hold for all services in Japan and Okinawa.

15 Jun
Tokyo

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, JSO, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ participating. Among the agenda items for discussions were the following: GOJ JFAP Misawa Proposal; Revitalization of the Security Consultative Group; Status of the KEEN WAVE Project; and the Security Consultative Committee.

20 Jun
Hakodate

(U) The mayor of this Hokkaido town was re-elected following his resignation to seek a public mandate on installation of a SDF Nike Base. The election victory showed support for the Nike project (7731 to 4644) and the Government subsidies and various projects related to the construction of the Nike missile base.

20 Jun
Peking

(U) Premier Hua of China and Australian Prime Minister Fraser expressed views at a state dinner stressing mutual interest in the Asian-Pacific region and opposition of any great power domination of the region.

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21 Jun Tokyo (U) The Chief of Staff (J01) and Provost Marshal Advisor (J77) met with the Deputy Director General of the Japanese National Police Agency. Among the subjects discussed were credentials for essential USFJ workers to cross picket lines during strikes, and possible attempts to block firing exercises at Camp Hansen on 1 and 2 Jul 76.

22 Jun Tokyo (U) 384th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

26 Jun San Juan, PR (U) Prime Minister Miki attended a seven-nation economic conference held as a follow-up to the Rambouillet conference last November.

27 Jun Yokota (U) The Off-Base Offenses on Okinawa analytical study completed by the Office of the Comptroller (USFJ Staff Advisor-J76) received COMUSJAPAN's nomination (thru 5AF channels) to CINCPACAF as the Outstanding Management Analysis Special Study Award Class II. (This category covers studies performed at a level higher than a base project.) The completed study was distributed to all concerned commanders in the USFJ area of responsibility.

28 Jun Yokota (U) MG Nakajima, JS0/J3, paid a farewell visit to HQ USFJ. He is being promoted to lieutenant general and assigned as Commander, Air Training Command, Miho.

30 Jun Naha (U) US Forces Japan dismissed 487 Japanese workers at US military installations on Okinawa who had been previously notified of the Reduction-in-Force and announced that 985 more would be dismissed as of 30 September.

30 Jun Washington DC (U) President Ford and Prime Minister Miki exchanged views on China, the Korean question and nuclear disarmament among other subjects during Prime Minister Miki's visit to Washington.

30 Jun Okinawa (U) The final release of the remaining 0.04 acres of Yozadake Air Station, FAC 6272, occurred. Due to GOJ concern regarding operation of the Okinawa pipeline caused by the oil spills in January, and to diminish the risk of further spills, USARJ ceased pipeline operations from south of MCAS Futenma and placed the line in a standby status.

- 4 Jul
Japan

(U) Bicentennial celebrations were held throughout Japan. Noteworthy projects included period uniforms, old fashioned motifs, carnivals and historical pageants. As a special tribute, Japan's Blue Impulse precision flying team performed at Yokota AB.
- 4 Jul
Yokota AB

(U) USFJ/J4 staff hosted the Joint Staff Office/J4 staff to dinner and Yokota Air Base's Bicentennial Celebration.
- 6 Jul
Tokyo

(U) 385th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 6 Jul
Cp Zama

(U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDRUSARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the agenda items were SCC XVI and CINCPAC's Visit; Sagami-Ono and Yokosuka Consolidation Plans; OPDS; Retired US Personnel Privileges in Japan; Drug Problems Experienced by Services; PBD 253; Combined Processing Center for Narita Airport; and Tour Lengths in Japan. A special Joint Labor Affairs Committee briefing on LN labor matters was also presented during this conference.
- 7 Jul
Tokyo

(U) 9th meeting of the Relocation Panel.
- 7 - 11 Jul
Tokyo

(U) Admiral Noel Gayler conducted his final tour of US Forces, Japan as CINCPAC. A press conference was held during this visit. Admiral Gayler was presented the Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese Government.
- 8 Jul
Tokyo

(U) The 16th meeting of the Japan-US Security Consultative Committee was held. Agenda items included the formal establishment of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation, and discussions concerning the return

to Japan of certain facilities being used by US Forces. At a later date in answer to Diet questions, Foreign Minister Miyazawa said he had been told at the 16th SCC that the US can no longer maintain its overwhelming superiority in the Pacific because of the growing Soviet naval power.

10 Jul
Tokyo

(U) The Philippines notified Japan of its intention to let their treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation expire next January in order to negotiate a new one. The Philippines want more favorable treatment from Japan in commercial and other economic relations.

12 Jul
Tokyo

(U) Foreign Minister Miyazawa predicted Japan would not wish to see the US change drastically its current relations with China. Such a change is seen as dealing a "serious blow" to the current Asian situation.

13 Jul
Yokota AB

(U) USFJ's Command Briefing was presented to visiting Senator Mike Mansfield and party.

14 Jul
Tokyo

(U) The results of a US poll conducted annually by Japan's Foreign Ministry indicated 70% of knowledgeable American citizens believe Japan will go nuclear in the near future. The poll did not reflect the effect of Japan's recent ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. This was interpreted as a lack of understanding of Japan's non-nuclear principles. The poll showed 49% felt Japan was more important to long-range US interests in Asia than China, while 46% favored China. Eighty-eight percent chose Japan over China as an American partner easier to cooperate with for peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region.

16 Jul
Yokota AB

(U) Twenty-three personnel from DFAA, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs Division visited Yokota Air Base to request US cooperation in preparing for the defense of the Yokota Noise Lawsuit. They were given a USFJ Command Briefing and observed various operations.

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18-20 Jul
Hawaii (U) Col R. W. Hall, J2, USFJ visited HQ PACOM to coordinate intelligence requirements.

19 Jul
Peking (U) Japan-China relations dipped to their lowest level since normalization of ties in 1972 when China formally protested Foreign Minister Miyazawa urging America to move slowly in improving relations with Peking.

20 Jul
Yokota AB (U) A group of officers from the Japanese Air Self Defense Force visited Yokota's Data Automation facility as a part of a basewide tour. They were briefed on both the Burroughs B3500 and the Honeywell computer systems as well as the Remote Job Entry Terminal System (RJETS) link/support for Misawa AB.

20 Jul
Tokyo (U) 386th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

21 Jul
Tokyo (U) At the 1st meeting of the Training Review Group held at the Sanno Hotel, it was agreed that the group would henceforth meet on a quarterly basis.

22 Jul
Seattle (U) Secretary of State Kissinger called on China and North Korea to join with the US and South Korean representatives in New York this autumn to work out a new armistice on the Korean peninsula. Japan indicated strong support for the proposal.

22 Jul
North Korea (U) North Korea proposed a working-level meeting of representatives from North and South Korea to discuss unification. South Korea is expected to ignore the proposal as it charges the US as the main obstruction to peace and unification.

22-27 Jul
Japan (U) Mr. E. A. Rogner (OASD I&L) visited mainland Japan and Okinawa to conduct on-site studies of PBD 253R issues and to provide guidance and clarification as required.

24 Jul
Washington DC (U) Upon return to Washington from a two-week tour of China, Senator Scott said that Chinese officials want faster action from the next US president on the normalization of relations with US and the Taiwan issue.

26 Jul
Yokosuka (U) COMUSJ/J74 (USFJ Surgeon Advisor) presented a special briefing to Mr. Rogner concerning medical activities under PBD 253R.

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- 26 Jul
Tokyo (U) LtCol Konyn (Office of the AC/S, J1) chaired a meeting of the Service Command OCFC Project Officers at the Sanno Hotel. In attendance were Ms Brinegar, the PACOM Coordinator for OCFC, and CINCPAC J113.
- 26-28 Jul
Chitose (U) Representatives from HQ USFJ - J3 and 5AF attended the JASDF F-104 Squadron Competition. The exercise was geared to evaluate the intercept capability of each squadron.
- 26-29 Jul
Hawaii (U) Col Johnston, J6, attended a four-day APACHE conference at HQ PACOM. The purpose of the conference was to provide attendees with an update and progress report on this project.
- 27 Jul
Tokyo (U) Former Prime Minister Tanaka was arrested for his alleged role in the Lockheed Scandal.
- 29 Jul
Seoul (U) Lt Gen Cushman, Commander, I Corps, told the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club it would not be necessary to use nuclear weapons to accomplish the forward defense concept (in Korea). This statement was made shortly after presidential nominee Carter, during a foreign policy speech, said he would remove about 800 nuclear bombs in Korea if he is elected.
- 31 Jul
Peking (U) Japan and Cambodia established diplomatic ties. The joint communique was signed in Peking by the respective countries' ambassadors.
- 31 Jul
Tokyo (U) French Prime Minister Chirac during his state visit to Japan issued a joint statement with Prime Minister Miki stressing expansion and strengthening of their countries' economic ties.
- Jul
Yokota AB (U) A test program was established to determine the impact of receiving non-filtered JP4 fuel at Yokota AB. The testing was done as a result of Navy difficulties in filtering the fuel at Tsurumi Fuel Depot. The results showed no impact on the base's flying mission.
- Jul
Yokota AB (U) As a result of several in-country contract awards in Korea, the resupply of bulk fuels to Korea by MSCFE-operated tankers from Japan terminals was substantially reduced.

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1 Aug
Washington DC (U) Australian Prime Minister Fraser said the US should build up its forces in the Indian Ocean. He also said America's "Strategic flexibility" was sufficient to enable the US to continue to play an "effective role" in Asia during the post-Vietnam era.

2 Aug
United Nations NY (U) The fifth session of the UN conference on the Law of the Sea opened. This session is considered crucial in efforts toward conclusions on various issues including the 200-mile economic zone. Final agreement on all issues is not expected until late 1977.

2 Aug
Okinawa (U) The Yomitan Village Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a halt to work on construction of radio antennas being built by the US Navy.

2 Aug
Japan (U) A partial release of 0.44 acres of real estate occurred at Camp Zama, FAC 3079.

3 Aug
Tokyo (U) 387th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

4 Aug
Tokyo (U) 10th Relocation Panel Meeting.

4-6 Aug
Yokota (U) Mr. Shriver, Director, Telecommunications and Command Control Systems (DTACCS), OSD, accompanied by members of his staff and Brig General Williams, USAF, CINCPAC J6, visited Japan. The visit included briefings and discussions at HQ USFJ; COMSEVENTHFLT; Navy Security Group, Kamiseya; and USARJ, Cp Zama concerning command, control and communications.

5 Aug
Pyong Yong N.K. (U) North Korea radio broadcasts interrupted regular programming at 1700 and switched to an abrupt announcement that an invasion from the South was imminent.

5 Aug
Sasebo Japan (U) The last Sasebo based US warship, USS MARS, departed for Oakland, California, as part of the scale-down of US operations in Sasebo.

5 Aug
Tokyo (U) Mitsubishi Motor Corp. completed testing on a new low-pollution engine which meets Japan's 1978 standards.

6 Aug
Washington DC (U) The US announced its decision to sell Taiwan 60 more F5E fighters.

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- 6 Aug
Yokota (U) MG Rockwell, USA, Vice Director, Defense Communications Agency, visited HQ USFJ/J6 for an orientation briefing and discussions on Defense Communications System matters in Japan. He was accompanied by Col Vitteta, USA, CDR, DCA-PAC.

- 6 Aug
Tokyo (U) A semiannual meeting of the Girl Scout Mainland Japan Board of Directors was held at the Sanno Hotel. Members of COMUSJ/J1 Division participated.

- 7 Aug
Seattle (U) It was revealed that a Soviet Government Agency and an American fish processor entered into a joint business venture which would enable the Russians to sidestep some effects of the new US 200-mile fisheries protection zone.

- 9-14 Aug
Japan (U) RADM W.R. McClendon, CINCPAC/J5, plus staff officers, visited Japan in conjunction with the continuing JSO/CINCPAC Exchange Staff Visit Program. COMUSJ/J3 and staff officers also participated.

- 10 Aug
Moscow (U) The Soviet Council of Ministers ratified nuclear treaties with the US on peaceful nuclear blasts and underground testing.

- 10 Aug
Tokyo (U) Japan's National Personnel Authority recommended for public service workers a record low pay raise of 8.77%.

- 10 Aug
Tokyo (U) Japan's Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission reported pollution disputes were being settled faster but complaints increased in JFY 75. Complaints at the prefectural level required an average of eight months for resolution. Complaints about noise and vibration were most frequent, followed by those of foul smells, water pollution, and atmospheric contamination.

- 10 Aug
Tokyo (U) The National Defense Council met to begin substantive discussions on guidelines for Japan's fifth defense buildup plan. Recent advances of the Soviet Navy in waters off Japan and analysis of the world situation were briefed. JDA Director General Sakata said Japan's defense forces must be able to cope with a surprise attack. Large scale conflicts in the Korean peninsula, however, were considered unlikely.

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12 Aug
Tokyo

(U) A US memorandum to Joint Committee advised the GOJ of possible delays in relocation of USAF Fuchu Automated Digital Weather Switch to Hawaii from July 1977 to July 1978.

12 Aug
Hong Kong

(U) South Korean analysts of North Korean affairs said N.K. President Kim II Sung is faced with one of the worst political crises of his 30-year career. A power struggle within North Korea and economic problems were reported to be the cause.

12 Aug
Colombo

(U) Foreign Ministers from 84 countries met to draft the opening declaration for the 5th Annual Non-aligned Nations Conference. North Korea was not successful in having its choice of wording put into the declaration although the withdrawal of US Forces in Korea was included as an item in the statements.

13 Aug
Moscow

(U) Leonid Brezhnev told visiting Keidanren (Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations) leaders Japan and Russia should conclude a private atomic energy cooperation agreement to supplement the governmental scientific and technological cooperation pact concluded in 1973. In reply to a message from Prime Minister Miki, Brezhnev expressed interest in visiting Tokyo "if the time warrants it." Japan-Russian bilateral trade this year is expected to total more than \$3 billion.

14 Aug
Seoul

(U) Former Korean President Yum Po Sun proposed a tripartite conference among South Korea, Japan and the

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US to discuss ways to ensure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. He urged the GOJ to put an end to its "closed chamber politics in the guardian-protége Tokyo-Seoul relations."

14 Aug
Tokyo

(U) In memorial comments on the 31st anniversary of the end of WW II, all political parties issued statements to the effect that Japan would not be allowed to go to war again and the pacifist Japanese Constitution would be supported.

14 Aug
Tokyo

(U) Japanese editorials noted a modification of Senator Mansfield's views on US withdrawal from the ROK in his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee following his tour of Korea and Japan in July. Remarks made by Foreign Minister Miyazawa to the Senator were cited by the papers as a contributing factor in this modification stressing the inadvisability of a sudden move from Korea.

16 Aug
Japan

(U) A Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum announced the final decision and implementation of the Pacific Support Realignment Plan (PDB 253). This plan directed the transfer of US Army Hospital Camp Kuwae, Okinawa, US Army Laboratory Pacific and Entomology Support, White Beach, Okinawa to US Navy Control.

16 Aug
United Nations
NY

(U) Twenty-one nations introduced a pro-North Korean draft resolution for consideration at the General Assembly opening on 21 Sep. This UN resolution is the first to call for withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea.

16 Aug
Ishikawa
Japan

(U) The prefectural governor and seven mayors rejected movement of F-4 aircraft to Komatsu AB by the JASDF until all sound proofing of private homes agreed to last October was completed.

17 Aug
Okinawa

(U) A meeting of the Okinawa Subcommittee of the tri-service Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee was held at Camp Butler. The cross-servicing of technical security surveys within the DOD in oversea areas was discussed.

17 Aug
Tokyo

(U) 388th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

17 Aug
Colombo

(U) North Korean Premier Pak Sung Chul urged the 85 nations at the Non-aligned Nations Summit Conference to demand withdrawal of US troops from Korea to reduce the danger of war.

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- 18 Aug
Sapporo (U) Plaintiffs appealed to Japan's Supreme Court the high court ruling which upheld construction of a Nike-J missile site in Hokkaido. The high court ruling had reversed a district court decision which found the SDF unconstitutional.
- 18 Aug
Colombo (U) During the fifth Non-aligned Nations Summit Conference, North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam said Japan has been practicing a hostile policy towards Korea.
- 18 Aug
Panmunjon (U) Two American Army Officers were brutally slain by North Korean soldiers in the UN Joint Security Area of the Korean Peninsula.
- 19, 20, 26,
27 Aug
Okinawa (U) A two-hour strike was conducted each day throughout Okinawa by USFJ's Local National employees. Their objective was to oppose the large RIF scheduled for 30 Sept 76.
- 20 Aug
Cp Zama (U) A meeting of the Mainland Subcommittee of the tri-service Japan Area Counterintelligence Coordination and Advisory Committee was held at Camp Zama.
- 20 Aug
Washington DC (U) During a congressional trip to China US delegates were cautioned by Foreign Minister Chiao Kaen-hua and Senior Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao who opined that the US does not fully recognize the implications of the Soviet arms buildup and the fact that the Soviets seek world hegemony. They said the United States is the primary target for the Soviet Union.
- 20 Aug
Tokyo (U) Former Parliamentary Vice Minister of Transportation Sato was arrested on charges of bribery associated with the sale of Lockheed L1011 TriStars.
- 20 Aug
United Nations
NY (U) Nineteen nations filed a pro-ROK resolution with the UN to be introduced at the General Assembly scheduled to open 21 Sep. The resolution stressed the need for creation of an atmosphere of peace on the Korean peninsula and was considered a counter proposal to a North Korean proposal demanding immediate US pullout from South Korea.
- 21 Aug
Tokyo (U) Former Transport Minister Hashimoto was arrested on charges of bribery in connection with the Lockheed Scandal.

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- 21 Aug
Japan (U) No adverse reaction was noted in Japan when aircraft squadrons and ships were deployed to Korea in response to the slaying of US officers in the Joint Security Area.
- 24 Aug
Tokyo (U) JDA Director General Sakata told the Cabinet that Soviet naval intelligence activities around Japan have increased since May and the number of Soviet warships near Japanese waters is abnormal. The Soviets have violated Japanese airspace at least 11 times this year.
- 25 Aug
Japan (U) The SSN Pollack snagged Japanese fish nets while transiting the straits between Korea and Japan. Damage claims were filed.
- 26 Aug
Washington DC (U) It was announced that the US commenced daily B-52 bombing practice over South Korea on 20 Aug. Opposition party members in Japan questioned possible overflights of Japan in these exercises.
- 27 Aug
Yokota (U) The USFJ Command Briefing was presented and discussions were held with visiting faculty and students from Japan's Joint Staff College (Special Senior Officer's Course).
- 30 Aug
Tokyo (U) First meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense cooperation was held in Tokyo.
- 30 Aug
Yokota (U) Brig General Doubleday, USAF, Director, Command, Control, and Communications, CSAF, visited HQs USFJ J6 division for an orientation briefing and discussions concerning the Air Force portion of the Fleet Satellite Communications System; Strategic Air Command Giant Talk; and Defense Satellite Communications System Earth Terminal at Camp Zama.
- 30 Aug
Hawaii (U) Admiral Maurice F. Weisner relieved Admiral Noel Gaylor as Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command.
- 30 Aug
Washington DC (U) The United States delivered a note to South Korea expressing concern over suppression of human rights by the South Korean government of President Park.
- 31 Aug
London (U) Jane's fighting ships stated that the swiftly expanding Soviet Navy appears designed for a war of aggression against the West. The armament of new Soviet ships and introduction of carrier-borne aircraft has suggested an extended outlook beyond that of pure defense.

- 31 Aug
Tokyo (U) 389th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 1 Sep
Yokota (U) HQ 20th Weather Squadron relocated from Yokota AB Japan to Yongson AB, Korea and was redesignated as 30th Weather Squadron. The Commander Det 17, 30WS, Yokota AB assumed Staff Weather Officer responsibilities for HQ 5AF and HQ USFJ as J79, vice the Commander, 30 WS.
- 1 Sep
Seoul (U) The United Nations Command and North Korea agreed on a plan implementing new security arrangements in the Joint Security Area designed to avoid repetition of violence such as that which occurred 18 Aug 76.
- 1-5 Sep
Yokota AB (U) COMUSJ/J4 assisted and accompanied the PACOM Interservice Support Coordinator during his visit to HQs USFJ and the service commanders for orientation briefings and discussions on interservice support activities in Japan.
- 2 Sep
Yokota (U) Twenty-three faculty and student members from the JMSF Staff College visited HQs USFJ and were presented a US Forces Command Briefing.
- 3 Sep
Washington DC (U) Announcement was made of the largest Marine participation in 12 years in forthcoming European wargames. The heavy Marine participation was said to underscore a shift in the Corp's strategic focus toward Europe after more than a generation of concentration on the Pacific region.
- 5 Sep
Peking (U) China reiterated its support for Japan's claim to Soviet-held North Pacific islands. The statement was made following a change in policy by Russia requiring Japanese going to the islands to visit family graves to carry passports and visas instead of GOJ issued identification cards as had been done in the past.
- 6 Sep
Peking (U) Former Defense Secretary Schlesinger arrived in Peking for a tour of China. The tour is to include Sinkiang (nuclear testing grounds) and Tibet, both of which have long been closed to foreigners.
- 6 Sep
Hakodate
Japan (U) A defecting Soviet pilot landed his MIG-25 aircraft at Hakodate civilian airport in Hokkaido, Japan. The pilot sought and was granted political asylum in the United States. The aircraft was disassembled, crated and returned to the Soviet Union in November. The incident measurably increased the strain in Japan-USSR relations.

7 Sep
Tokyo

(U) At the 11th meeting of Relocation Panel USFJ provided DFAA representatives the first integrated listing of all US Forces relocation construction requirements, reflecting a prioritized listing for JFY 77 funding.

8 Sep
Yokohama

(U) A noise pollution lawsuit was filed with the Yokohama District Court by the residents in the environs of Atsugi Naval Air Base demanding an injunction against aircraft landings and takeoffs during certain hours and compensation for past and future damages. This lawsuit differs from the Yokota litigation because of the joint use of the base by the Japan Maritime Self Defense Force and US Navy.

9 Sep
Peking

(U) The PRC announced the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

12 Sep
Manila

(U) Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo said Filipino-Japanese relations were now entering a new phase as renegotiation of the bilateral treaty of amity, commerce and navigation commenced. The existing treaty expires 31 Dec 76.

13 Sep
Washington DC

(U) A former Grumman Corp executive testified at Congressional hearings that he was told a political contribution to President Nixon's 1972 campaign would help get White House support for the firm's sale of E2C aircraft to Japan. The Nixon-Tanaka 1972 summit where the subject was discussed has been mentioned by the Japanese as possibly entering into the Lockheed Scandal.

14 Sep
Tokyo

(U) A meeting of the Human Source Intelligence Board was held at the Sanno Hotel. Discussion centered on the International Aerospace Show.

14 Sep
Tokyo

(U) 390th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

14 Sep
Tokyo

(U) USFJ Chief of Staff (J01) and Provost Marshal Advisor (J77) met with the Deputy Director General of the Japanese National Police Agency. Among subjects discussed was the need for closer liaison between the Japanese police and USMC officials prior to and during firing exercises at Camp Hansen.

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- 15 Sep
Tokyo (U) The Japanese Cabinet was reshuffled and the second Miki Cabinet formed following efforts within the Liberal Democratic Party to unseat Prime Minister Miki. Minister Sakata remained in his position as a State Minister and Director General of the Defense Agency. Rivals to Prime Minister Miki, Finance Minister Ohira and Prime Minister Fukuda, also retained their respective positions. Zentaro Kosaka was named as Foreign Minister.
- 16 Sep
Yokota (U) Major Kaiser, Commander Det 17, 20WS was announced as the US Chairman of the Meteorological Subcommittee of the Joint Committee.
- 16 Sep
Yokosuka
Japan (U) The USS Midway was reported to be discharging diluted sewage into bay waters, possibly violating Japan's Sea Pollution Prevention Law.
- 20 Sep
Yokota (U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. The forthcoming visit of CINCPAC was the principal agenda item.
- 21 Sep
Tokyo (U) An extraordinary Diet was convened. Legislation considered essential includes a Special Financial Measures bill and rail and telephone price hikes. The GOJ hopes to introduce legislation concerning the use of land in Okinawa by US Forces.
- 22 Sep
Tokyo (U) HQ USFJ-J1 personnel met with the PACOM Comptroller and Mr. Haggerty, a funds administrator from the office of the Chief of Naval Operations concerning HQ USFJ's O&M, N FY 77 Budget Review.
- 23-27 Sep
Japan (U) Admiral Maurice Weisner conducted his initial tour of US Forces Japan as CINCPAC. The USFJ Command Briefing and other pertinent topics were presented by the HQs Staff. Adm Weisner met with the service commanders, US Embassy personnel and various members of the JDA and GOJ. During this visit he was interviewed by the Pacific Stars and Stripes.
- 24 Sep
Tokyo (U) 1500 guests attended the dedication ceremonies formally opening the new American Embassy building in Tokyo.
- 24 Sep
Tokyo (U) The 24th Meeting of the Frequency Subcommittee was held at the Tokyo Prince Hotel. Significant agenda items included approval of the annual update of Annexes A, B, C, and D to Chapter 2, Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement and other matters involving the international registration of Far East Network Broadcast frequencies.

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- 25 Sep
Yokota (U) Office of the Comptroller (USFJ Staff Advisor-J76) submitted an update to the Okinawa Off-Base Crime Study. Offense statistics for the most recent six month period were reviewed in detail. Results indicated no significant deviations from the basic study with both trends and patterns of offenses remaining constant.
- 27 Sep
Tokyo (U) A Country Team meeting chaired by Ambassador Hodgson was held at the new American Embassy in conjunction with Adm. Weisner's first visit to Japan in his capacity as CINCPAC. At the invitation of the Ambassador, CINCPAC addressed the Country Team participants. Other agenda items included discussions on the Japanese political situation, Prospects for Yen, and the Okinawa situation.
- 27 Sep
Tokyo (U) A meeting of the Interservice JAG Conference hosted by Col V. A. Jordan, USFJ Legal Advisor (J73) was held at the Sanno Hotel. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and resolve legal problems affecting the service component commands in Japan on a uniform basis.
- 28 Sep
Tokyo (U) 391st Facilities Subcommittee Meeting. The USG presented a revised memorandum for the partial release of the Okinawa POL pipeline and other major POL facilities for replacement construction.
- 28 Sep
Yokota (U) HQs USFJ Command Briefing and other topical issues were presented to visiting MG LeRoy Manor, USAF, who was recently selected for promotion and duty as C of S, PACOM.
- 29 Sep
Tokyo (U) The first hearing on the Yokota AB noise pollution lawsuit was held in the Hachioji District Court. The hearing consisted of the reading of the complaint and the answer, some points of clarification, and opening statements by the plaintiff's attorney and the defense attorney.

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29 Sep
Yokota (U) DFAA presented to HQs USFJ the National Personnel Authority recommended pay increase for public service employees of 6.94% retroactive to 1 Apr 76. This is the lowest recommended increase in over ten years.

30 Sep
Yokota (U) DRIS Program Review Board Meeting.

30 Sep
Japan (U) The total release of 1.76 acres of real estate occurred at Kashini Army Annex, FAC 6041 and the total release of 2.29 acres of real estate occurred at Sendai Kumini Communications Site, FAC 2059.

1 Oct
Japan (U) The Asian Tactical Forecast Unit was deactivated within Det 17, 30WS at Yokota. This closed the last Air Weather Service Centralized forecast support unit in the Far East. Concomitant with this action the 5AF Weather Support Unit was activated within the detachment to provide tailored weather support to HQs USFJ, 5AF and USARJ.

4 Oct
Japan (U) In order to comply with GOJ Vehicle Emission control procedures and to minimize financial hardship to individuals importing POVs manufactured subsequent to 31 Mar 76, COMUSJ solicited AAFES-PAC evaluation of introducing unleaded motor gasoline to the exchange service stations. Based on AAFES-PAC evaluation, four alternatives were developed, all of which involve approaching the GOJ for tax exemption on fuel purchased by the exchange system for this purpose. Unleaded gasoline is not available in Japan through DFSC sources due to lack of requirements for official use.

6 Oct
Bangkok (U) Military leaders staged a successful coup in Thailand establishing a new government temporarily headed by a former Armed Forces Supreme Commander and Defense Minister.

6 Oct
Tokyo (U) 12th Relocation Panel Meeting.

6-8 Oct
Okinawa (U) The Area Frequency Coordinator from the J-6 Division, USFJ, accompanied by two CNFJ Frequency Managers, visited Marine Corps units in Okinawa to discuss the First Marine Air Wing use of Super High Frequencies; USN/USMC frequency coordination channels; and tactical training frequencies in the Okinawa area.

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- 7 Oct
Yokota (U) The Chief of the Sub-area Petroleum Office Japan, a branch within the HQs USFJ J4 Division, hosted an informal meeting of service component POL staff personnel to discuss selected POL topics of mutual interests. At this initial meeting the SAPOJ briefing was provided and agenda topics centered on the current status of OPDS activities. Because this forum proved to be mutually beneficial and productive it will be continued on a periodic but informal basis.
- 7 Oct
Okinawa (U) The largest rally since reversion was held to protest application of the Special Criminal Law against those persons who trespassed on the Marine gunnery range in July blocking a firing exercise.
- 9 Oct
Okinawa (U) The prefectural assembly passed a resolution opposing proposed national legislation for military use of land on Okinawa. The current law expires next May.
- 12 Oct
Tokyo (U) 392nd Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 15 Oct
Tokyo (U) Left wing radicals attacked the Japan Defense Agency and Finance Ministry with firebombs.
- 16-24 Oct
Tokorozawa
Japan (U) The Japan International Aerospace Show was held at Iruma Air Base. Over 400,000 people attended. COMUSJAPAN, LtGen Galligan, represented US Forces at the opening ceremonies. HQs USFJ coordinated the display of ten US military aircraft. Favorable press reports of this event aided our community relations program.
- 17 Oct
China (U) China exploded its third nuclear device of the year in an underground test. The ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons is one reason given for the test.
- 17-19 Oct
Japan (U) The Honorable Thomas C. Reed, Secretary of the Air Force, made an official visit to USAF installations

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in Japan. During his visit Secretary Reed also toured the Japan International Aerospace Show.

- 18 Oct
Tokyo (U) The Second meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation was held in Tokyo. The Japanese representatives presented proposals on the scope of SDC activities and on an SDC work schedule.
- 18-22 Oct
Yokota AB (U) A WWMCCS technical team assembled at Yokota to assist in finalizing a USFJ implementation plan for the Japan WWMCCS.
- 20-22 Oct
Hawaii (U) COMUSJ/J74 (Staff Surgeon Advisor) attended a Tri-Service Medical Conference on Pacific Area Medical Support at HQs, PACOM and presented a review of Tri-Service Medical Problems and Accomplishments in Japan and Okinawa.
- 23 Oct
Tokyo (U) An Australian, William Drew and a West German, Waldemar Gottlieb, were arrested by GOJ authorities for alleged spying activities against US bases and for receiving property stolen from US bases in Japan.
- 25 Oct
Peking (U) At a reception hosted by the North Korean Embassy, Chen Hsi-lien, commander of the Peking military region said that North Korean demand for dissolution of the United Nations Command and withdrawal of American forces from South Korea "is entirely justified and reasonable." In the first foreign policy statement by any Chinese leader since the official announcement of Hua Kuo-fang's appointment as party chairman, it is considered notable that he did not directly state China's support for the demand. This was the first time any major Chinese leader speaking on the subject has not done so.
- 26 Oct
Japan (U) The Second Japan-wide licensing of US Forces motorboat operators was conducted this date.

- 26 Oct
Tokyo (U) 393rd Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.
- 27 Oct
New York (U) Former Defense Secretary Schlesinger, based on his visit to China, said China's new leaders were counting on the strength of the United States to contain Soviet territorial ambitions. He also said Peking was concerned about the preservation of American naval strength in the Western Pacific and wants us to remain there.
- 28 Oct
Tokyo (U) A Japan Sub-Zone Group (JSZG) meeting was held at the Sanno Hotel.
- 29 Oct
Tokyo (U) The National Defense Council approved a new defense plan for Japan. Unlike previous plans limited to five years, the current one is indefinite in length and calls for a qualitative improvement in the Self Defense Forces vice a quantitative improvement.
- 30 Oct
Tokyo (U) It was reported that a Gallup poll held in the United States last May indicated 45% of those interviewed supported the use of US Armed Forces for the defense of Japan. Thirty percent did not support such use.
- 31 Oct
Tokyo (U) Prime Minister Miki reviewed SDF troops in celebration of the SDF's anniversary. Chinese officials and military attended a reception celebrating the anniversary at the Japanese embassy in Peking while Soviet military personnel virtually boycotted a similar reception in Moscow. Although Soviet attendance is usually limited, the boycott was thought to be a protest of Japanese handling of the MIG-25 incident.
- 1 Nov
Tokyo (U) Representatives of the Japan Bar Association called on JDA Administrative Vice Minister Maruyama and requested re-examination of certain SOFA provisions. They claimed that the SOFA and the method of applying its provisions are unfair for the Japanese.
- 2 Nov
Tokyo (U) The US Chairman, Contract Conciliation Panel, informally met with the Japanese Chairman to discuss measures for handling Pacific Architect and Engineers' claim against the US Navy. The request for conciliation had been submitted to the Panel through the Japanese chairman. The claim involved a dispute over fiscal responsibility for repair of damaged Navy equipment sustained by a PA&E employee. At the meeting it was mutually agreed to surface this issue at a formal Panel meeting in early 1977.

2 Nov
Sasebo

(U) NSD Yokosuka had requested authority to dismantle the Sasebo drum rehabilitation plant due to significant worldwide reductions in Navy prepositioned war reserve material requirements for 55-gallon drums, including quantities at NSD Yokosuka terminals. Since there were no in-country requirements to support retention of this drum plant, COMUSJ concurred in the NSD Yokosuka disposal recommendation. After coordination with CINCPAC, service commands and other agencies which interposed no objections, the plant was scheduled for dismantling effective this date.

2 Nov
Tokyo

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, JSO, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ.

8 Nov
Yokota

(U) Discussions and briefings were conducted for visiting Congressional Staff Delegates Sorrels (Congressional Budget Office) and Shilling (Senate Budget Committee). Briefings included elaboration of costs associated with US Forces Japan.

9 Nov
Tokyo

(U) At the 394th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting the US presented a revised memorandum for replacement of the Sanno Hotel which reflected results of a recently completed USARJ study on this issue.

9-12 Nov
Hawaii

(U) The annual PACOM Petroleum Logistics Conference was held at Camp Smith, Hawaii. The USFJ representative, Maj. T. P. Williams, USA, presented a briefing on SAPO-Japan functions, responsibilities and relationships with GOJ agencies in addition to his participation

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in discussions relating to the DFSC inventory management plan and problems surrounding the Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System.

11 Nov
Washington DC

(U) JDA Administrative Vice Minister Ko Maruyama said US presence in the ROK is indispensable as a war deterrent, US pullout from ROK would necessitate re-examination of Japan's defense plan, the ROK has important influences on the security of Japan, and MOFA and JDA plan to voice the need for continued US presence in the ROK.

11 Nov
Tokyo

(U) At the 13th meeting of the Relocation Panel memoranda concerning release of property at Tokorozawa Depot and Johnson AB, relocation of an underground storage tank at Koshiba POL Depot, and release of portions of land and water areas at Camp Zukeran were approved.

15 Nov
Yokosuka

(U) A Commanders' Conference (COMUSJ/5AF, CDR USARJ, COMNAVFORJ, C/S USFJ) was held. Among the agenda items were: Safety Inspection of Tsurumi POL Depot; Okinawa Contract Stevedoring Support; KFCP; Okinawa Land Lease Renewals; GOJ Interest in Golf Courses; Impact of Emission Controls on US Forces POVs; and 1976 LN Wage Negotiations.

15 Nov
Tokyo

(U) An earthquake which shook the vicinity of Peking, PRC, was also felt in Japan. The quake measured 6.5 to 6.7 on the Richter scale.

16-17 Nov
Okinawa

(U) The quarterly meeting of the Joint Communication Coordinating Committee was held in Okinawa, hosted by the USMC. Attendees included communications representatives from HQ USFJ, 1956 Comm Group, CNFJ, DCA Japan, and various Marine Corps units. Items discussed were DCS reconfiguration in Japan; merger of DCS Japan and DCA Korea; WWMCCS terminal in Japan; PBD 253; and Kanto Plains Wideband upgrade.

17 Nov
China

(U) The PRC detonated a four megaton hydrogen bomb, its fourth nuclear explosion this year.

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- 19 Nov
Yokota (U) Fifty faculty and students from the JASDF Air Staff College visited Yokota AB. The orientation program included USFJ and 5AF Command Briefings, visits to the 1956th Communications Group and the 610 MASS and a tour of Yokota.
- 19 Nov
Japan (U) Capt R. L. Ringhausen, USN, Deputy Commander, Defense Fuel Supply Center, and the PACOM Joint Petroleum Officer spent a week visiting US petroleum facilities in Japan. They received the USFJ Command Briefing and participated in general discussions relating to operation of the OPDS, the Tsurumi safety inspection issue, and tankage allocation programs.
- 21 Nov
Tokyo (U) Unidentified JDA officials implied that the presence of US ground forces in Korea insured strong US commitment to stability in Korea whereas air and naval forces alone would not.
- 21 Nov
Washington DC (U) Former Secretary of Defense Laird said Secretary of State Kissinger blocked his efforts to withdraw American ground troops from Korea in 1972. Mr. Laird believes the US commitment to Korea should be limited to air support. He also indicated Japanese and Korean objections to withdrawal should be overruled and both countries should be required to fill any void left by departing American troops.
- 23 Nov
Cp Zama (U) COMUSJ/J78 (USFJ Safety Advisor) chaired a meeting of the Tri-Service Safety Committee at Camp Zama. Agenda included an up-date of each service's application of OSHA in Japan. The Department of Defense

Accident Prevention, Safety, and Occupational Health Policy, including accident reporting requirements, were reviewed and discussed. Cause factors of serious accidents experienced by Master Labor Contract employees during the past 12 months were also reviewed.

23 Nov
Yokota

(U) COMUSJ/J71 (Director of Public Affairs) hosted the annual meeting of the Public Affairs Advisory Council. Significant discussions centered on the local press situation in Okinawa, Far East Network plans for television expansion, and working relationships between Public Affairs offices and the Stars and Stripes. The USFJ Command Briefing was presented and BGen Dalton, Director of Information, Office of the Secretary of Air Force spoke on military public affairs in the late 1970's.

26 Nov
Tokyo

(U) An agreement was reached between JDA and local authorities enabling a squadron of Phantom fighters to be stationed at Tsuki AB in Fukuoku Prefecture next year. This will be the fourth base to accommodate JASDF F-4 squadrons. On this same date the JASDF deployed one squadron of F-4 EJ Phantoms to Komatsu Air Base as scheduled. Soundproofing measures were completed earlier this year as requested by the local populace.

26 Nov
Tokyo

(U) A Joint Working Breakfast was held at the Sanno Hotel with the Chairman, Joint Staff Council, JSDF; Director, JSO, JSDF; COMUSJAPAN; and C/S USFJ participating. Among the agenda items for discussion were the following: Combined Order of Battle Northeast Asia; Kanagawa Consolidation Program; and the next SDC meeting.

28 Nov
Washington DC

(U) Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, appearing on "Face the Nation," said it is not wise for the US to hastily withdraw from the ROK. He pointed to the fact the security of the ROK is contributing to the security of Northeast Asia, which is important to Japan and consequently the US and West Europe.

30 Nov
Miyagi,
Japan

(U) Miyagi Prefectural Environmental Protection Council requested SDF bases in the area be designated areas requiring application of aircraft noise limitation rules. To meet such rules, aircraft flights would be restricted and the DFAA would be required to carry out anti-noise measures including sound proofing local residences. The DFAA feels Miyagi's action will influence other municipalities, such as Misawa which have bases in their area.

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30 Nov
Washington DC

(U) Deputy Secretary of State Habib indicated to Japanese Foreign Office advisor Ushiba there would be no drastic change in the status of US Forces, Korea after President-elect Carter assumes control of the Administration.

1 Dec
Tokyo

(U) 14th Relocation Panel Meeting.

2 Dec
Washington DC

(U) Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia, Arthur Hummel, addressing the Cincinnati Rotary Club said, "We believe the cause of peace is best served by maintenance of a strong deterrent, especially since the security of Korea directly affects the security of Japan, our key ally in Asia."

2 Dec
Yokota

(U) Thirty-five faculty and students from the JMSDF Staff College visited Yokota Air Base and received the USFJ Command Briefing in simulcast.

3 Dec
Tokyo

(U) Chief of Staff, USFJ and J77 (Provost Marshal Advisor) met with the Deputy Director General of the Japanese National Police Agency. Among items discussed were protest movements against construction of antennas at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, and the prevention of violent crimes during the holiday season.

3 Dec
Yokota

(U) The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program satellite readout facility (Site 12) at Yokota AB,

was deactivated. This action was taken to allow activation of a similar facility at Osan AB, Korea to provide better weather support to US Forces in Korea.

3 Dec
Tokyo

(U) Japanese traders accepted a compromise plan for collecting \$280 million in unpaid debts from North Korea but would not release the specifics of their agreement.

3 Dec
Tokyo

(U) The Japan Communist Party and Japan Socialist Party softened their policies on the security treaty and made abrogation a goal to be obtained in the future, but not one they would seek if a reformist coalition was formed following the coming election.

5 Dec
Tokyo

(U) Lower House elections were held. The Liberal Democratic Party failed to win a majority but independents joining the party after the election brought its total seats to 260 (51%).

6 Dec
Tokyo

(U) Third meeting of the Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation.

7 Dec
Tokyo

(U) 395th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

8 Dec
Tokyo

(U) The second hearing on the Yokota noise pollution lawsuit was held in the Hachioji District Court. Plaintiffs' counsel argued the government was not being sufficiently specific in their answer and also the government (GOJ) was delaying the proceedings by asking for unnecessary explanation from the plaintiffs. The government denied the allegation and claimed the explanation was necessary because of the ambiguities raised by the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs alleged the State, which collaborates with US Forces in the supply of fuel oil, offer of communication facilities and area arrangements, is, together with US Forces, violating individual rights and environmental rights of the local populace.

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- 9 Dec
Tokyo (U) ASEAN Secretary-General Dharsono requested help from Japan in improving relations with Indochina nations. During a meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Kosaka, Mr. Dharsono said ASEAN is trying to move "free as much as possible from the sphere of big powers' influence," and Japanese cooperation is necessary for this.
- 10 Dec
Moscow (U) In a reversal of policy, the Soviet Union unilaterally extended its coastal fishing waters to 200 miles.
- 11 Dec
Manila (U) President Marcos said American military assistance has in the past fallen far short of its treaty commitments.
- 12 Dec
Washington DC (U) Senator Mansfield stated Japan would not object to the withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea if air defense is guaranteed by America. He also said America is a Pacific nation, not an Asian nation and does not have any business with armed forces on the Asian continent.
- 13 Dec
Camp
Utsunomiya
Japan (U) The Commander and Chief of Staff, USFJ, observed the first inter-army CPX conducted by the Ground Self Defense Force.
- 13 Dec
Washington DC (U) Senator Mansfield was reported to have said to the Senate Foreign Affairs committee that American troops in the ROK should be pulled out in a limited period of time after consultations with Japan. He described the ROK as a time bomb which must be removed. Concerning Japan, he voiced objection to military increases and advocated reduction of US bases in Japan.
- 14 Dec
Tokyo (U) Senator Percy said he had been told by Secretary of State designate Vance that American troop withdrawals from Korea will take place on a step-by-step basis under the Carter Administration. No deadline for withdrawal has been set and withdrawal will start after full consultations with Japan.
- 14 Dec
Cp Zama (U) A meeting of the Interservice JAG Conference hosted by Col V. A. Jordan, USFJ Legal Advisor (J73) was held at Camp Zama. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and resolve legal problems affecting the service component commands in Japan on a uniform basis.

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14 Dec
Japan

(U) In accordance with HQs USFJ's strong recommendation and CINCPAC support of that position, submission responsibility for consolidated in-country contract requirements under DFSC purchase program 1.8G reverted to USARJ cognizance. For a short period responsibility had been assigned to the Air Force, contrary to HQs USFJ's previous recommendation that USARJ retain the function.

14 Dec
USS
Oklahoma City

(U) The USFJ Command Briefing was presented to COMSEVENTHFLT and staff aboard the Command Ship USS Oklahoma City.

14 Dec
Japan

(U) NSD Yokosuka requested COMUSJ approval for closure and dismantling of drum fill facilities at Sasebo as a follow-on action to the approved closure of the Sasebo drum rehabilitation plant. Filling operations have not been conducted at this facility since April 1972 and no requirements are foreseen. COMUSJAPAN and CINCPAC concurred in the proposal.

15 Dec
Tokyo

(U) A visiting US Congressional delegation led by Rep. Thomas Foley told Japanese parliamentarians President-elect Carter plans to phase out US ground troops in South Korea after he takes office. They also said the new Administration was expected to consult with Japan on its Korean policy.

15 Dec
Japan-wide

(U) US Forces announced a decision to transfer a variety of support functions from USARJ to the other services. This major reorganization and consolidation was part of Program Budget Decision 253R. A total of 1187 USARJ MLC employees were identified for transfer to other services. Only 121 affected employees had not been placed. Interservice negotiations were to continue in a effort to place these USARJ employees in other services vacancies. Although the reorganization will result in a RIF for some of the remaining 121 personnel, the transfer decision brought a sigh of relief from employees, unions, and the GOJ. All were aware that USFJ could have exercised its right to RIF and rehire, rather than transfer, thereby reducing the employees' future rate of retirement allowance accrual.

15 Dec
Tokyo

(U) COMUSJ/J1 initiated a meeting of Service Command representatives to prepare for a Housing Allowance/ Cost of Living Allowance Survey in Japan.

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16 Dec
Yokota

(U) A DRIS Program Review Board meeting was held at HQs USFJ.

17 Dec
Yokosuka

(U) A Japan Sub-Zone Group meeting was held at Yokosuka Naval Station.

20 Dec
Plains
Georgia

(U) Mr. Paul Warnke, military advisor to President-elect Carter, said the Carter Administration would not give Japan or any other country the veto on US withdrawal of troops from South Korea. He said the new administration would pull ground troops from South Korea gradually over five years.

21 Dec
Tokyo

(U) 396th Facilities Subcommittee Meeting.

21 Dec
Plains
Georgia

(U) President-elect Carter reaffirmed his plans to withdraw US ground troops from South Korea, but pledged not to do so precipitously.

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- 21 Dec
Yokota (U) COMUSJ/J6 hosted a meeting of service communications representatives to discuss various options concerning the consolidation of DCS facilities in Japan.
- 22 Dec
Yokohama (U) The first hearing on the Atsugi NAS litigation was held this date at the Yokohama District Court. An attorney for the defendant (State) contended that the local residents have no legal basis on which they can bring a lawsuit against the State calling for restrictions on US Forces base activities. The plaintiffs suit is requesting restricted operating hours and damage payments.
- 24 Dec
Pyon Yang
North Korea (U) North Korea accused Japan of making "provocative utterances" opposing the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea to keep "our country partitioned indefinitely."
- 24 Dec
Tokyo (U) The 79th Extraordinary Diet convened to elect Takeo Fukuda Prime Minister of Japan.
- 25 Dec
Tokyo (U) The weakened Liberal Democratic Party took chairmanships in 12 of the 16 standing committees in the Diet's Lower House. They only hold a voting majority in 7 of the 16 committees.
- 27 Dec
Yokota (U) Final coordination was accomplished with JS0 J4 on matters regarding the Logistic Panel of the SDC.
- 30 Dec
Tokyo (U) The 80th regular session of the Japanese Diet convened.

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GLOSSARY

AB	Air Base
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation
ACC	Area Control Center
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
AD	Air Defense
ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFC	Area Frequency Coordinator
ALCON	All Concerned
ALG	Advisory Labor Group
ALTRV	Altitude Reservation
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMRS	Auxiliary Military Radio Stations
AMT	Aerial Mail Terminal
ANA	All Nippon Airways
ANAS	Aircraft Noise Abatement Subcommittee
AP	Associated Press
APO	Army Post Office
ASA	Ammunition Storage Area
ASC	Automated Switching Center
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASDF	Air Self Defense Force (Japan)

ASO	Air Staff Office (Japan)
ASW	Anti-submarine Warfare
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BALFRAM	Balanced Force Requirements Analysis Methodology
BESEP	Base Electronic System Engineering Plan
BOD	Beneficial Occupancy Date
BSA	Boy Scouts of America
C	Confidential
CAMD	Claims Administrative Management Program
CAS	Civil Aeronautics Subcommittee
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CI	Counterintelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Forces
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief US Pacific Fleet
CINCPACINST	Commander in Chief Pacific Instruction
CINCSAC	Commander in Chief Strategic Air Command
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CNFJ	Commander, US Naval Forces Japan
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations

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COBSNEA Combined Order of Battle Studies, Northeast Asia
COINS Community Online Intelligence Network System
COLA Cost of Living Allowance
COMFAIRWESTPAC Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific
COMIPAC Commander Intelligence Center Pacific
COMNAVFORJ Commander, US Naval Forces, Japan
COMSEC Communications Security
COMUSJAPAN Commander, US Forces, Japan
COMUSKOREA Commander, US Forces Korea
COM7THFLT Commander US 7th Fleet
CONPLAN Contingency Plan
CONUS Continental US
CPX Command Post Exercise
C/S Chief of Staff
CY Calendar Year
DA Department of the Army
DAO Defense Attache Office
DCA Defense Communications Agency
DCS Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSI Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DFAA Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFAB Defense Facilities Administration Bureau
DFSC Defense Fuel Supply Center
DIA Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRNSA Director, National Security Agency
DOD Department of Defense

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DOS	Department of State
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DRIS	Defense Retail Interservice Support
DSA	Defense Supply Agency; Defense Security Agency
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DSP	Democratic Socialist Party (Japan)
DV	Distinguished Visitor(s)
EO&T	Equal Opportunity and Treatment
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXPO 75	International Oceanic Exposition, Okinawa, 1975
FAC	Facility
FEC	Far East Council
FEN	Far East Network
FLTSATCOM	Fleet Satellite Communications System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORDAD	Foreign Disclosure Automated Data System
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRRS	Frequency Resource Record System
FSC	Facilities Subcommittee
FTD	Foreign Technology Division
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operation
GOJ	Government of Japan
GSDF	Ground Self Defense Force (Japan)

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GSO	Ground Staff Office (Japan)
HF	High Frequency
HistSum	Historical Submission
HUMINT	Human Resources Intelligence
IAC	Information Advisory Council
IBM	International Business Machine
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
IEO	International Exchange Office
IFF	Identification, Friend or Foe
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHA	Indirect Hire Agreement
I&L	Installations and Logistics
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
ISA	International Security Affairs
ISSA	Interservice Support Agreement
JAAD	Justification, Approval and Acquisition Document
JACCAC	Japan Area Counterintelligence and Advisory Committee
JADEx	Japan Air Defense Exercise
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASDF	Japan Air Self Defense Force
JCAB	Japan Civil Aviation Bureau
JCP	Japan Communist Party
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDA	Japan Defense Agency

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JDS	Japan Defense Society
JFAP	Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JIAS	Japanese International Aerospace Show
JLAC	Joint Labor Affairs Committee
JMA	Japanese Motorboat Association
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JMSDF	Japan Maritime Self Defense Force
JN	Japanese National
JNP	Japan National Police
JOPS	Joint Operational Planning System
JSA	Joint Security Area
JSDF	Japan Self Defense Force
JSO	Joint Staff Office (Japan)
JSOP	Joint Strategic Objectives Plan
JSP	Japan Socialist Party
JSZG	Japan Sub-Zone Group
KDD	Kokusai Denshin Denwa
KFCP	Kanagawa Facilities Consolidation Program
KPCP	Kanto Plain Consolidation Plan
LAC	Labor Arbitration Commission
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LF	Low Frequency
LN	Local National
LORAN	Long Range Navigation
LOS	Line-of-sight

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MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARISAT	Maritime Satellite
MBBLS	Thousand Barrels
MC	Mariners' Contract; Marine Corps
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCEB	Military Communication-Electronics Board
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office
MF	Medium Frequency
MI	Military Intelligence
MIJI	Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming and Interference
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MLA	Master Labor Agreement
MLC	Master Labor Contract
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOP	Memorandum of Policy
MORAP	Misawa Operational Requirements Assessment Panel
MPO	Military Post Office
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MSCFE	Military Sealift Command Far East
MSDF	Maritime Self Defense Force (Japan)
MSO	Maritime Staff Office (Japan)
MST	Mutual Security Treaty
NAF	Nonappropriated Funds; Naval Air Facility
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

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NAVAID	Navigation Aid
NAVFORJ	Naval Forces Japan
NAVSEEACT	Naval Shore Electronics Engineering Activity
NBC	National Broadcasting Company; Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCD	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NEACC	Northeast Asian Coordinating Committee
NEACOM	Northeast Asian Command
NEMVAC	Non-Combatant Emergency and Evacuation
NFD	No Foreign Dissemination
NHK	Nippon Hoso Kyokai
NIA	Narita International Airport
NPA	National Police Agency (Japan)
NPS	National Public Service
NSD	Naval Supply Depot
NSFO	Navy Special Fuel Oil
OAC	Okinawa Area Coordinator
OAFO	Okinawa Area Field Office
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OBCP	Okinawa Base Consolidation Plan
OCFC	Overseas Combined Federal Campaign
OFCO	Offensive Counterintelligence Operations
OLLR	Okinawa Land Lease Renewal
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
O&M, N	Operations and Maintenance, Navy
OPCON	Operational Control

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OPDS	Okinawa Petroleum Distribution System
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPLAN	Operation Plan
ORE	Okinawa Regional Exchange
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OTH	Over-The-Horizon
PACAF	Pacific Air Force
PACOM	Pacific Command
PARA	Policy Analysis and Resources Allocation
PBD	Program Budget Decision
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants
POV	Privately-Owned Vehicle
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PWRMR	Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement
PWRS	Prepositioned War Reserve Stock
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RET	Retired
RIF	Reduction in Force
ROC/CAF	Reconnaissance Operations Center/Command Advisory Function
RNS	Radar Navigation Scoring
ROK	Republic of Korea
RRB	Radio Regulatory Bureau (Japan)
RSG	Range Study Group
SAC	Strategic Air Command

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SAPO(J)	Sub Area Petroleum Office (Japan)
SCC	Security Consultative Committee
SCG	Security Consultative Group
SDC	Subcommittee for Defense Cooperation
SDNFCU	San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union
SDF	Self Defense Force
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEASIA	South East Asia
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SIF	Selective Identification Feature
SIOP	Single Integrated Operations Plan
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate(s)
SME	Sustaining Membership Enrollment
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SRF	Ship Repair Facility
SWG	Special Working Group
TBS	Tokyo Broadcasting System
TDA	Toa Domestic Airline
TDY	Temporary Duty
TEA	Telecommunications-Electronics Agreement
TFW	Tactical Fighter Wing
TIA	Tokyo International Airport
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRG	Training Review Group
TSCM	Technical Surveillance Countermeasures
U	Unclassified

UCU	United Credit Union
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UPI	United Press International
USAGO	US Army Garrison Okinawa
USAGS-MJ	United States of America Girl Scouts - Mainland Japan
USAGS-O	United States of America Girl Scouts - Okinawa
USAMMAPAC	United States Army Medical Material Activity Pacific
USARJ	United States Army Japan
USADO	United States Defense Attache Office
USDATT	United States Defense Attache
USF	United States Forces
USFJ	United States Forces Japan
USFJPL	United States Forces Japan Policy Letter
USG	United States Government
USIB	United States Intelligence Board
USFK	United States Forces Korea
VB	Valve Box
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VFW	Veterans of Foreign War
VHF	Very High Frequency
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WIMS	Worldwide Integrated Management Subsistence
WMMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
5AF	Fifth Air Force

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